THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

Contents for November, 1914

THE MANCHESTER OF JAPAN		**Frontispiece**
OSAKA	**The Mayor ot Osaka**	**371**
THE MANCHESTER OF JAPAN	**Tokugoro Nakabashi**	**379**
NIKKO (Poem)	**Tomitaro Suzuki**	**382**
JAPAN AND THE EUROPEAN ARMAGEDDON	**Count Okuma**	**383**
KYUSHU SCENES	**"Traveler"**	**389**
PAPER-MAKING IN JAPAN	**Anon**	**393**
SIR PHILIP SIDNEY OF JAPAN	**"B"**	**397**
ANGELS ON EARTH (Poem)	**Sojo Henjo**	**400**
EFFECT OF WAR ON TOURIST TRAFFIC	**"Traveler"**	**401**
JAPANESE LAW COURTS	**Hon. T. Miyaoka**	**405**
FUNDAMENTAL SOLUTION OF JAPANESE FINANCE	**Dr. Inajiro Tajiri**	**417**
MIDDLE CLASS JAPANESE HOUSES	**Onzan**	**421**
MIDNIGHT FROST (Poem)	**Yakamochi**	**426**
AROUND THE HIBACHI: TALES OF THE GREEN ROOM		**427**
CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT: Thanks to the United States—American Neutrality — The Final Issue — Foreign Trade--Effect of the War on Japanese Trade--The European Horror	**The Editor**	**429**

PRESIDENT Seishin Hirayama | MANAGER Y. Nakatsuka | EDITOR Dr. J. Ingram Bryan

Subscription

In the Japanese Empire, per year in advance . . . . . *Yen* 5.00
In Foreign Countries, (post paid) per year in advance . . . *Yen* 6.00
Single Copy, 25 cts., 1/ . . . . . *Sen* .50

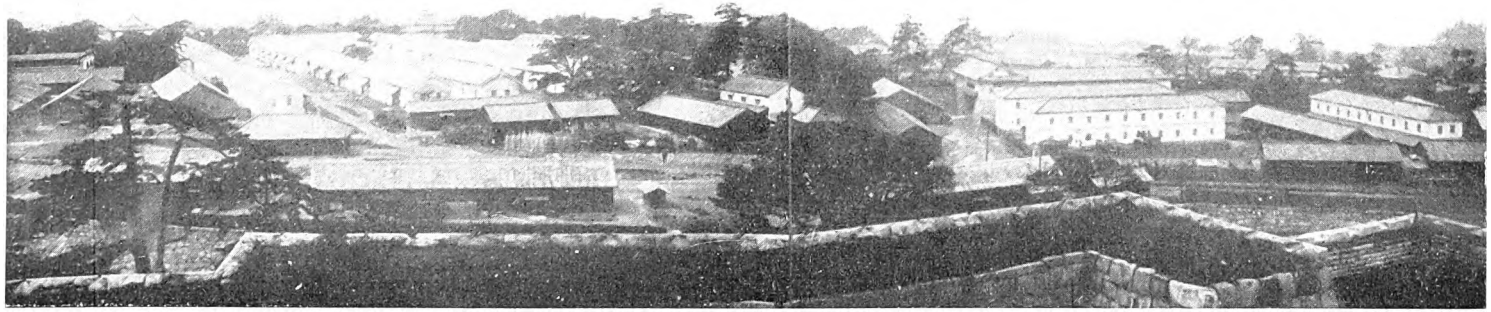
Foreign subscribers should remit by P.O. or express money order, to The Japan Magazine Co. The Japanese *yen* is equivalent to fifty cents U.S. currency, or two shillings English currency. Published by The Japan Magazine Co., 3, Itchome, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo

Agents

Brentano's, New York & Paris
Z. P. Maruya & Co., Ltd., Tokyo
Kawase Nisshin Do, Kobe
Khoo Hock-Tye, Penang, Straits Settlements
The Yorozu & Co., Sacramento, Cal.
"El Nippon," City of Mexico
Kyo-Bun-Kwan, Tokyo
Kelly & Walsh Co., Yokohama & Shanghai
G. T. Marsh & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Digitized by Google



THE MANCHESTER OF JAPAN

Digitized by Google

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOLUME FIVE NOVEMBER, 1914 NUMBER SEVEN

OSAKA

(By THE MAYOR OF THE CITY)

AS far as population goes Osaka takes second place among the cities of the empire, but in point of commerce and industry she may well aspire to first rank. Favored by position and other topographical advantages the city has seen great development in recent years, and this progress promises to continue until Osaka leads all.

The city stands on a plain covering the south-eastern corner of the province of Settsu, facing the sea of Settsu and the island of Awaji. Behind the city runs a great chain of mountains, among which the names of Muko, Mionomo, Shigi, Ikoma, Kongo and Katsuragi are well known. Thus encircled on the north and east by lofty mountain walls the city has beautiful scenery a short distance from its level streets. The city is well equipped with what geographers call the important factors of a city's composition: rivers, sea-front and alluvial soil outside. The river Yodo traverses the city. The atmosphere is not too humid and the rain-fall not overmuch. Life in Osaka is fairly comfortable all the year around. Osaka occupies, too, the center of national communications as well as being situated in the most vital part of Kinai.

When the first Emperor of Japan, Jimmu Tenno, undertook an expedition to the eastern part of the empire, he landed at Osaka and called the place Naniwa. Since that time the city has remained a *rendezvous* for ships and a stopping place for travelers. In the poem of the great Wani, a literary man of the time of the Emperor Nintoku, there is mention of Naniwa as possessing a good harbor. In fact the Emperor Nintoku had his capital there, and paid much attention to the development of the town, making roads and excavating canals, while the poem which his Majesty composed to show his interest in the people of the place, rendered the Emperor's name immemorial to the citizens.

During the time of the Emperor Kinmei and the Empress Suiko, Naniwa

Digitized by Google

OSAKA

(By THE MAYOR OF THE CITY)

As for population Osaka takes second place among the cities of the empire, but in point of commerce and industry she may well aspire to first rank. Favored by position and other topographical advantages the city has seen great development in recent years, and this progress promises to continue until Osaka leads all.

The city stands on a plain covering the south eastern corner of the province of Settsu, facing the sea of Setton and the island of Awaji. Behind the city runs a great chain of mountains, among which the names of Ashiyo, Ahomono, Shigi, Ikoma, Koya and Kaburagi are well known. They overlooked on the north and west by lofty mountain walls the city has beautiful scenery a short distance from its paved streets. The city is well equipped with what geographers call the important factors of a city's composition: rivers, sea front and abyrful soil outside. The river Yodo traverses the city. The atmosphere is not too humid and the rainfall not overmuch. Life in Osaka is fairly comfortable all the year around. Osaka occupies, too, the center of railroad communications as well as being situated in the most vital part of Kinai.

When the first Emperor of Japan, Jimmu Tenno, undertook an expedition to the eastern part of the empire, he landed at Osaka and called the place Naniwa. Since that time the city has remained a rendezvous for ships and a stopping place for travelers. In the poem of the great *Nara*, a literary man of the time of the Emperor Nintoku, there is mention of Naniwa as possessing a good harbor. In fact the Emperor Nintoku had his capital there, and paid much attention to the development of the town, making roads and excavating canals, while the poem which his Majesty composed to show his interest in the people of the place rendered the Emperor's name immortal to the citizens.

During the time of the Emperor Kinmei and the Empress Suiko, Naniwa

Digitized by Google

was great trading place for foreigners. The Emperor Kotoku removed the capital to Naniwa. In the period of Gen'ei-chūkō the famous abbot Kōbō-daishi established a branch of the Shingwanji temple at Osaka, which attracted pilgrims and people from all parts, and did much for the prosperity of the city. When the great Hideyoshi Taiko-sama built his wonderful castle at Osaka the place gradually assumed the aspect of an administrative centre. Hideyoshi paid much attention to commerce and improvements began to establish themselves in the city, many of them coming from Sakai and Fushimi. With the rise of the Tokugawa régime a representative of the government was given residence in Osaka and the town came under direct control of the central government. Citizens of the city were accorded special treatment and every means taken to ensure the prosperity of the place. During the era of Genroku (1688–1703) the government sent Kawamura Zuiken, a retired official, to carry out improvements in the river and the canals of Osaka, thus affording better facilities of communication. At the same time certain feudal lords established their warehouses there for traffic in the products of their respective provinces. From this time Osaka became the kitchen of the empire, so to speak; and Osaka merchants had the confidence of all the country.

With the Restoration, of the Meiji period, all power moved eastward and the commercial importance of Osaka declined somewhat. But the citizens never lost their genius for trade and industry, while the geographical advantages of the city could not be removed or ignored, and gradually the place began to recover and hold its own. In fact the downfall of the Tokugawa government opened a new era in the prosperity of Osaka; for then it was that foreign trade began to grow and industrial enterprise developed with great rapidity.

The present population of Osaka is about 1,250,000, most of whom are engaged in trade. There are over one hundred industrial and commercial guilds. Judging by the business tax paid in Osaka the annual retail sales amount to 3½ 3%-000,000, and absolute to 7½0,000,000. Though Osaka is still behind Kobe in the volume of its foreign trade, it is nevertheless one of the leading export markets of the empire. The city has always an excess of exports over imports, and to China alone it sends goods with an annual value of ¥30,000,000. As Japan is yet an importing country, this achievement must be regarded a great feather in the cap of Osaka.

The growth of the city's trade in the past fifteen years has been enormous; and the same progress marks the development of industry. Osaka used to be called the "water capital" on account of its superior facilities of water communication, but now it is called the "smoke capital" owing to its industrial developments. Having some

Digitized by Google

was great meeting place for foreigners. The Emperor Kotoku removed the capital to Nagara. In the period of Gotsuchimikado the famous abbot Rennyo established a branch of the Hongwanji temple at Osaka, which attracted pilgrims and people from all parts, and did much for the prosperity of the city. When the great Hideyoshi Taiko built his wonderful castle at Osaka the place gradually assumed the aspect of an administrative center. Hideyoshi paid much attention to commerce and important merchants began to establish themselves in the city, many of them coming from Sakai and Fushimi. With the rise of the Tokugawa régime a representative of the government was given residence in Osaka and the town came under direct control of the central government. Citizens of the city were accorded special treatment and every means taken to ensure the prosperity of the place. During the era of Genroku (1688–1703) the government sent Kawamura Zuiken, a noted official, to carry out improvements in the river and the canals of Osaka, thus affording better facilities of communication. At the same time certain feudal lords established their warehouses there for traffic in the products of their respective provinces. From this time Osaka become the kitchen of the empire, so to speak; and Osaka merchants had the confidence of all the *daimyo*.

With the Restoration, of the Meiji period, all power moved eastward and the commercial importance of Osaka declined somewhat. But the citizens never lost their genius for trade and industry, while the geographical advantages of the city could not be removed or ignored, and gradually the place began to recover and hold its own. In fact the downfall of the Tokugawa government opened a new era in the prosperity of Osaka; for then it was that foreign trade began to grow and industrial enterprise developed with great rapidity.

The present pouplation of Osaka is about 1,390,000, most of whom are engaged in trade. There are over one hundred industrial and commercial guilds. Judging by the business tax paid in Osaka the annual retail sales amount to ¥336,000,000; and wholesale to ¥50,000,000. Though Osaka is still behind Kobe in the volume of its foreign trade, it is nevertheless one of the leading export markets of the empire. The city has always an excess of exports over imports, and to China alone it sends goods with an annual value of ¥48,000,000. As Japan is yet an importing country, this achievement must be regarded a great feather in the cap of Osaka.

The growth of the city's trade in the past fifteen years has been enormous; and the same progress marks the development of industry. Osaka used to be called the "water capital," on account of its superior facilities of water communication, but now it is called the "smoke capital" owing to its industrial development, having some

Digitized by Google

8,830 factories with an annual output valued at 210,000,000 *yen*. Spinning and weaving in cotton and wool occupy the largest place in the industrial activity of Osaka, while iron industries come next. The making of leather, glass, soap, fertilizers and medicines also occupy an important place.

The establishment and growth of important monetary organs are another feature of Osaka's progress in recent years. Progress in this respect has well kept pace with the growth of commerce and industry; and now the national government is taking account of the opinions of the great financiers of Osaka as well as those of Tokyo. Indeed the big banking corporations of Osaka indirectly have vast control among the financial circles of the empire.

During the Tokugawa period the municipal government Osaka was quasi-democratic. There was a *Jodai* who represented the central government, and under him was a *Machi-Bugyo*, or mayor, with subordinate officials representing the city. The citizens through their representatives duly participated in the city administration. There were representatives called *So-toshiyori*, who stood for the three sections of Osaka; and these were duly consulted by the chief officials.

This system came to an end with the beginning of the Meiji period and Osaka came directly under the control of the Imperial government. In 1889 a measure of self-government was accorded to Osaka. In the early days Osaka was divided into three districts and 548 *machi*; but in later times the number of wards came to be 620. At the beginning of the Meiji era there were 636 wards. But the district system was now abolished and the city divided into four wards with 903 *machi*. The self-govern of 1889 was granted by a special municipal act, but afterwards this was repealed and ordinary municipal government was adopted. In October, 1898, a municipal office was established and a mayor and attendant officers appointed, and a modern system of city government began. The mayor has under him two assistant officials, a treasurer and assistant treasurer. There are eight departments of city government: Commerce, Industry, Education, Miscellaneous Affairs, Water-works, Engineering, Sanitation and Accounts. There are in addition an Electric Bureau and Harbor department. There are many other sub-departments, too numerous to mention.

Since the inauguration of modern city government in Osaka there have been four mayors: Mr. Tahei Tamura, Mr. Sadakichi Tsuruhara, Mr. Shunpei Uyemura, Baron Kimotsuki and myself. Most of the city administration is under direct management of the mayor, but in matters of annual estimates the aldermen's council has to be consulted and the consent of the Municipal Assembly must be obtained, the latter comprising sixty members. There are 64 joint ward

Digitized by Google

In the city days Osaka was divided into three districts, and 5 *ku ward*; but in later times the number of wards came to be 620. At the beginning of the Meiji era there were 636 wards. But the old first system was now abolished and the city divided into four wards with 203 *machi*. The self-government of 1889 was granted by a special municipal act, but afterwards this was repealed and ordinary municipal government was adopted. In October, 1897, a municipal office was established and a mayor and attendant officers appointed, and a modern system of city government began. The mayor has under him two assistant officials, a treasurer and assistant treasurer. There are eight departments of city government: Commerce, Industry, Education, Miscellaneous Affairs, Water works, Engineering, Sanitation and Accounts. There are in addition an Electric Bureau and Harbor department. There are many other subdepartments too numerous to mention.

Since the inauguration of modern city government in Osaka there have been four mayors: Mr. Tadai Tanaka, Mr. Sukenari Iyenaga, Mr. Shunpei Ryumura, Baron Kimbei; and present Mayor of the city administration is under direct management of the mayor, but in matters of annual estimates the deliberative council has to be consulted and the consent of the Municipal Assembly must be obtained, the latter comprising sixty members. There are 63 police wards,

Digitized by Google

assemblies which manage the affairs pertaining to their respective wards.

The system of water-works in Osaka, as well as the sewerage system, used to be quite as unsatisfactory, affecting somewhat the health of so densely populated a city; but since 1887 great improvements have taken place, a thoroughly modern system of water-works having been adopted with all sorts of preventive measures against disease. At present Osaka may be regarded as an ideal city from a sanitary point of view. The water-works system was completed in 1901, but with the great increase of city population and consequent expansion of the suburbs the water supply became inadequate, and therefore in 1908 extensions were made at an outlay of £950,000, the work being finished last May. The extensions render the water supply equal to meeting the wants of a population of 2,000,000.

Osaka has not so extensive a mileage of tramways as Tokyo, but the equipment is a model, and the management and income as satisfactory as similar enterprises in western cities. The tramway has done much to increase the population, which is now growing at the rate of 60,000 a year; and the tramways must be extended soon. Osaka streets are yet too narrow and irregular for her immense development in commerce and industry; and it is very difficult to make improvements owing to the number of canals intersecting the streets. During the last ten years the municipal authorities have been devoting considerable attention to the street problem, having been assisted somewhat by conflagrations that have occurred. Consequently great changes have been made in some of the city thoroughfares.

Judging by the rapid progress Osaka has in every way made during the last decade we may look forward to even more progress in the next few years. Indeed our hopes are of the brightest. One great concern that remains is the matter of harbor improvement. The growth of our foreign trade renders this a pressing necessity. The work was started in 1897, and already £10,000,000 has been spent on it. When the new harbor is completed Osaka will be one of the greatest ports of the orient, and will well deserve the name, 'Liverpool of the Far East,' as it now bears the name 'Manchester of the Far East.'

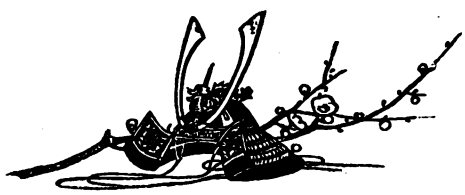
Digitized by Google

assemblies which manage the affairs pertaining to their respective wards.

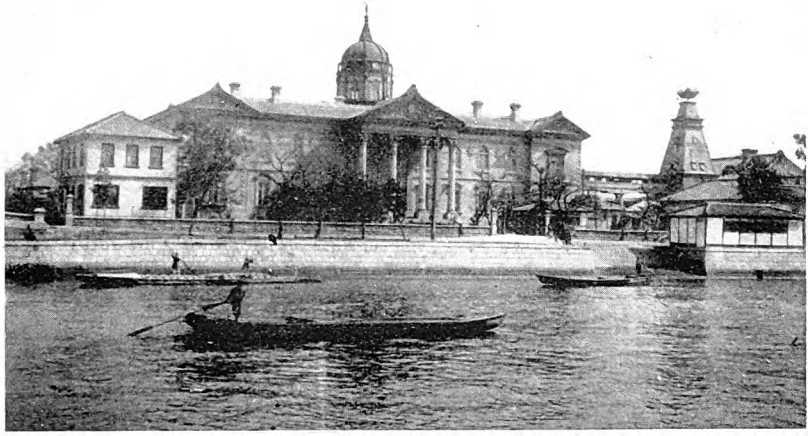
The system of water-works in Osaka, as well as the sewerage system, used to be quite as unsatisfactory, affecting somewhat the health of so densely populated a city; but since 1887 great improvements have taken place, a thoroughly modern system of water-works having been adopted with all sorts of preventive measures against disease. At present Osaka may be regarded as an ideal city from a sanitary point of view. The water-works system was completed in 1901, but with the great increase of city population and consequent expansion of the suburbs the water supply became inadequate, and therefore in 1908 extensions were made at an outlay of ¥9,500,000, the work being finished last May. The extensions render the water supply equal to meeting the wants of a pouplation of 2,000,000.

Osaka has not so extensive a mileage of tramways was Tokyo, but the equipment is a model, and the management and income as satisfactory as similar enterprises in western cities. The tramway has done much to increase the population, which is now growing at the rate of 60,000 a year; and the tramways must be extended soon. Osaka streets are yet too narrow and irregular for her immense development in commerce and industry; and it is very difficult to make improvements owing to the number of canals intersecting the streets. During the last ten years the municipal authorities have been devoting considerable attention to the street problem, having been assisted somewhat by conflagrations that have occurred. Consequently great changes have been made in some of thecity thoroughfares.

Judging by the rapid progress Osaka has in every way made during the last decade we may look forward to even more progress in the next few years. Indeed our hopes are of the brightest. One great concern that remains is the matter of harbor improvement. The growth of our foreign trade renders this a pressing necessity. The work was started in 1897, and already ¥10,000,000 has been spent on it. When the new harbor is completed Osaka will be one of the greatest ports of the orient, and will well deserve the name, 'Liverpool of the Far East,' as it now bears the name 'Manchester of the Far East.'

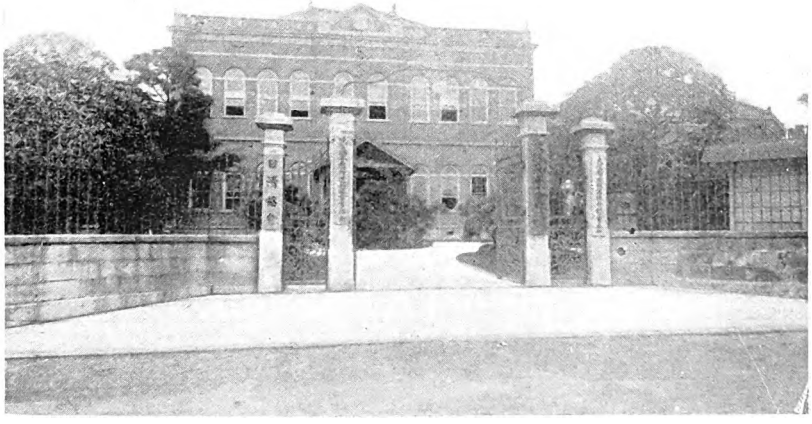


Digitized by Google



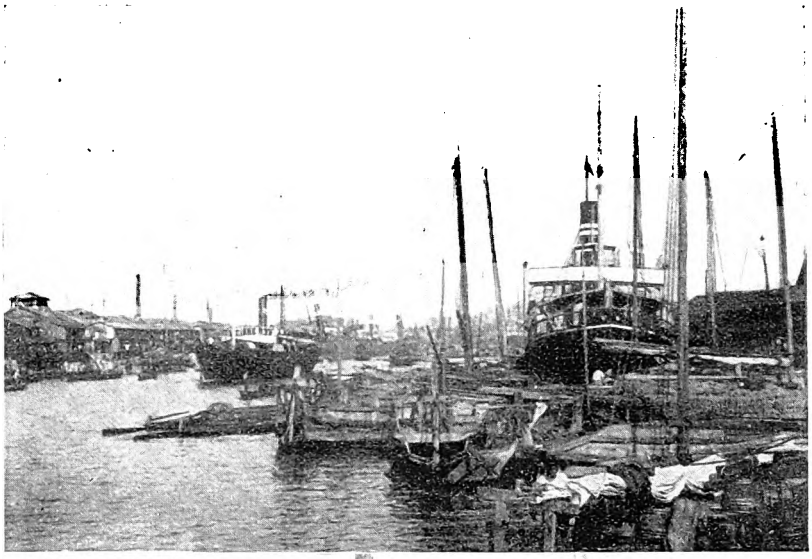
MUNICIPAL BUILDING

IMPERIAL MINT



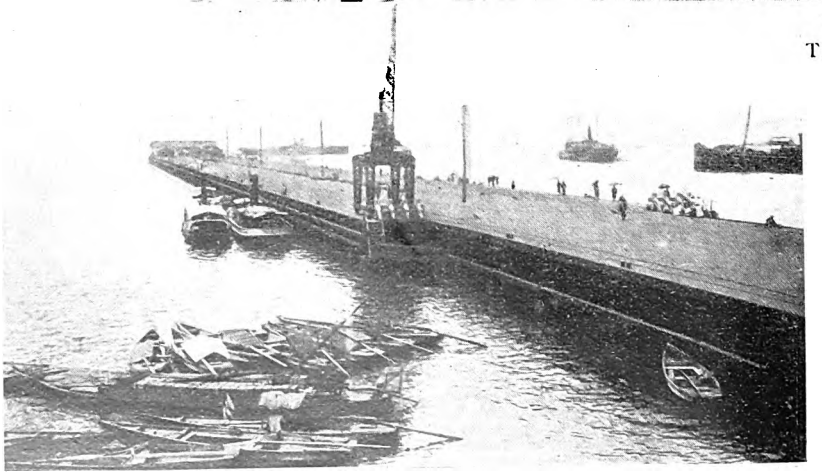
OSAKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Digitized by Google



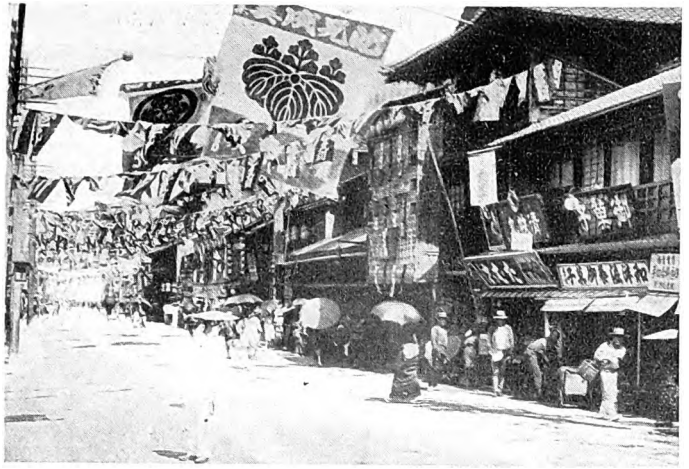
KAWAGUCHI

YOTSUHASHI
TRAM JUNCTION



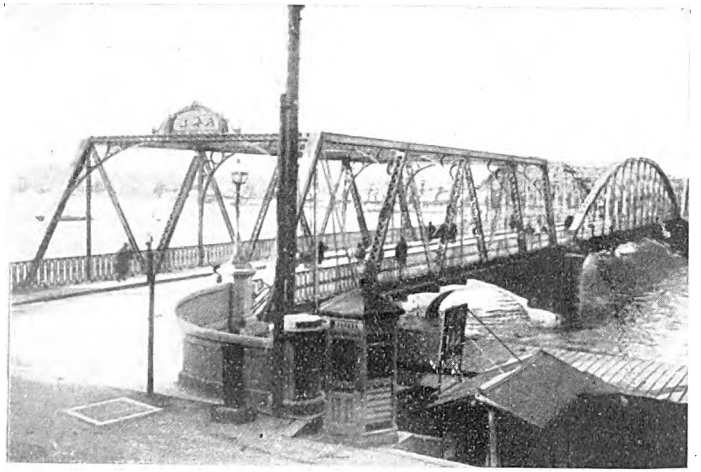
OSAKA PIER AND HARBOR

Digitized by Google

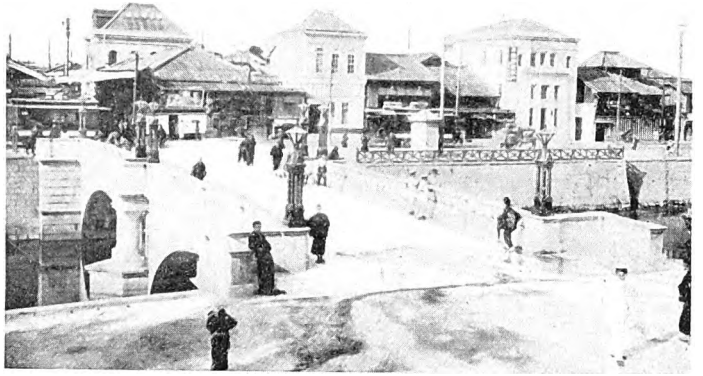


DOTONBORI, A BUSY STREET OF OSAKA

UMEDA RAILWAY STATION



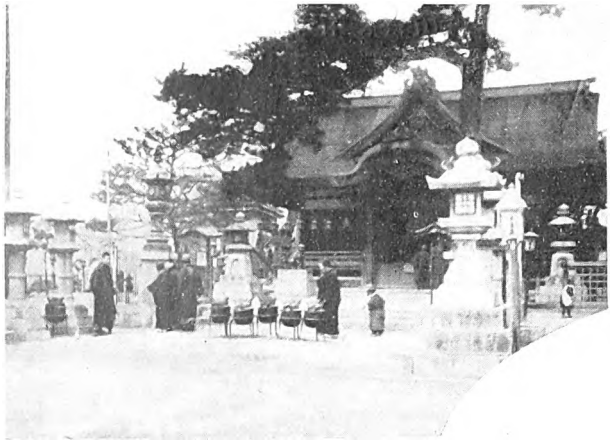
TENJIN BRIDGE



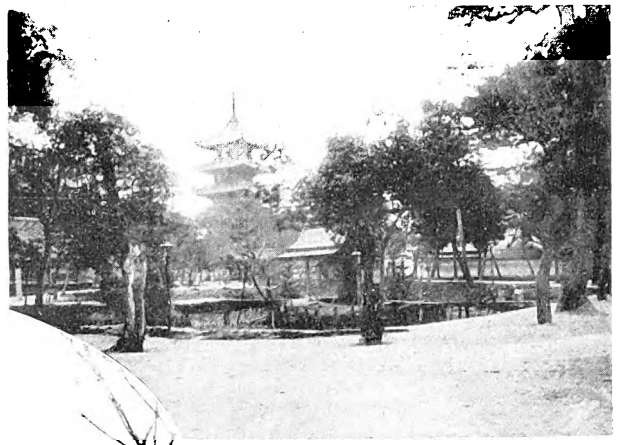
SHINSAI BRIDGE

CITY OF OSAKA

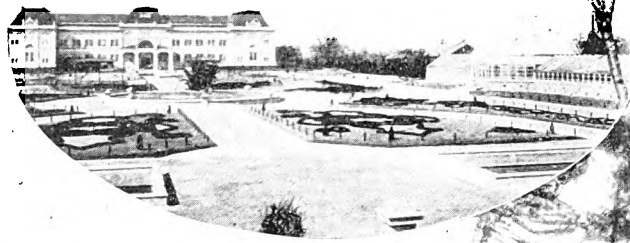
Digitized by Google



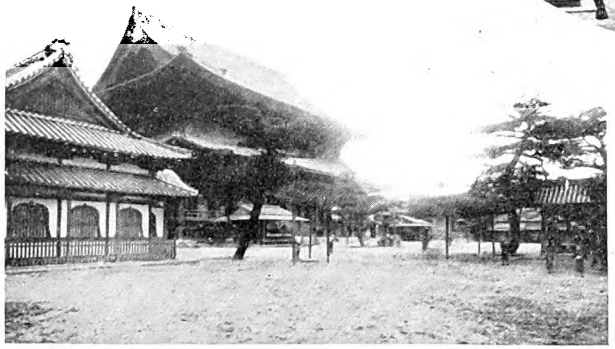
KÔZU SHRINE



SHITENNOJI



TENNOJI PARK



OSAKA NISHI HONGWANJI

SUMIYOSHI SHRINE

Digitized by Google

THE MANCHESTER OF JAPAN

By TOKUGORO NAKABASHI

AMONG the more prosperous activities of Osaka are its shipping industries, rendered favorable by the natural features of the city and its convenient situation by the sea. For centuries the shipping of Osaka has represented the greater portion of the shipping of the empire. In pre-Meiji times the aim of the great clans was to have their ships trade with Osaka; and when an American company opened a line of steamers in 1869 to Osaka, the city inaugurated steam communication with the outside world. Another foreign firm, Olds & Co., soon afterwards opened a steamer line from Osaka to Yokohama. These operations were a signal for the commencement of shipping enterprises in Osaka. As soon as the Pacific Mail Company established a line, calling at Yokohama. Kobe and Nagasaki, the Imperial Government was moved to consider the necessity of initiating a line connecting Yokohama and Osaka, to compete with the foreign line.

The result was the organization of the Nippon Seifu Yubin Jokisen Kaisha, or Japan Government Mail S. S. Company, which eventually merged in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. On establishing connection with Formosa in 1874 Japanese shipping took onward strides, and a number of companies appeared, plying between Osaka and other ports. Most of these were promoted by public-spirited citizens of Osaka. The competition finally drove the companies into amalgamation in 1884, forming a new company known as the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, with some 70 ships. Besides these, there were 29 other ships representing 21 owners sailing from the port of Osaka. These independent ships made every effort to enter into close competition with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, but eventually they also were forced to join that company. Subsequently other private companies appeared in competition with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, resulting in the organization of the Kwansai S. S. Company, in 1890. At present the great bulk of shipping from Osaka is in the hands of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Kwansai Kisen Doemi and the Seibu Senshu Domei-kai; and more than seventy per cent of all the shipping between Japan and China, Manchuria, Vladivostock, Korea, Formosa etc. has its basis in Osaka.

This fact alone renders the need of good harbor facilities a necessity to Osaka. The city is situated at the mouth of the Yodo river, the port being about 3 miles long and only 390 feet wide. Since the Restoration, plans for improving the harbor of Osaka have frequently been advanced, but not until 1896 did the government authorities see their way clear to approving them. There was a fear lest too ambitious an outlay might impose burdens too heavy on the people. The estimate for harbor improvement sanctioned in 1896 contemplated an outlay of ¥22,490,400, of which ¥4,690,-

Digitized by Google

THE MANCHESTERS OF JAPAN

BY NORTHROP TRAFFORD

A GOOD deal has been said about the difficulties of trade and the shipping industry produced by the European War, but the commercial situation in the Far East has presented the opportunities of the shipping world in peculiarly rosy colours. Japan's trade with Great Britain and the United States ... shipping ... in 1899 ... Osaka ... shipping ... the outside world. Among these ... firm, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, opened a steamer line from Osaka to Bombay. These operations were ... for the communication of shipping ... to Osaka. As soon as the Pacific Mail Company established a line ... Yokohama and Nagasaki, the Japanese Government was moved to consider the necessity of building ... ing ... dominion and Osaka, to compete with the foreign fleet.

The result was the organization of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha [Japan Mail Steamship Company] and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha [Osaka Mercantile Steamship Company], which ... of the Yokohama and Nagasaki lines ... Osaka ... Bombay ... Pacific Mail's ... Osaka ... Shosen Kaisha ... Osaka ... Bombay ... Osaka ... Bombay ... Osaka ... Bombay

Digitized by Google

000 was a subsidy from the government. Moreover, the sum of ¥468,000 was to be contributed by the prefecture of Osaka for a period of ten years from 1901. At that time too the city of Osaka acquired land for the purpose of harbor construction at a cost of ¥1,978,000, and the balance of the expenditure was to be covered by public loans.

The first work of the new harbor was commenced in 1897 when H. I. H. Prince Komatsu turned the first sod in the operation. After a time certain defects were discovered in the plans, and as the cost of work and material became higher than expected, almost all the available funds were run out before much had been accomplished. Mr. Tsuruhara, the then Mayor of Osaka, had the harbor plans remodeled, aiming first to finish part of the embankment and dredge and reclaim part of the harbor, as well as to finish the construction of one pier. This was to be regarded the first term's work. The second term's work was to be left until such time was financial conditions favored the recommencement of operations. Consequently the north and south embankments were completed and a fine pier built, with road leading thereto, by the year 1903. Meanwhile some dredging and reclamation work was also in process and in the same year the harbor was of sufficient depth to allow large ships to enter. From August of that year ships of all sizes were admitted into the new harbor. Since that time as many as 97 warships have entered the harbor of Osaka and no less that 11,121 other ships, representing a total tonnage of 8,619,800, not counting Japanese junks. During the war with China the harbor of Osaka proved of immense value to the empire in the transportation of troops and provisions.

Another important feature of the commercial activity of Osaka is its system of communications by land. After Hideyoshi built the great castle there it became the center of the city and all roads branched out from it, especially those connecting the castle with the sea. Naturally under the circumstances canals became more important than highways, and consequently there are few streets in Osaka of sufficient width for modern traffic. Those recently widened for tramway use are among the more important modern thoroughfares in the city. Though the necessity of further street improvement has been felt for years the difficulty of making the necessary changes has discouraged the authorities. Osaka has many old and historic buildings and places which the people do not care to remove or change. But by taking advantage of big fires and other circumstances the city authorities have been able to bring about more improvements than they had dared to anticipate.

In Osaka rivers and canals form important means of locomotion; they are the arteries of communication everywhere, like a veritable Venice. In considering the improvement of the city these water ways cannot be ignored. There is a sentiment as well as a use ever associated with those streams running hither and thither through the old city. Along their surfaces boats ply to every corner of the commercial metropolis; the people like to travel on them, finding them cheaper and cleaner than other means of travel; and they form the lungs of a smoky manufacturing city like Osaka. Streams like the Yodo, the Dojima, the Tosabori and the Aji run through the city east and west, while the Yokobori, the Yedobori and the Kyomasabori branch out into other parts of the city. Indeed there are as many as 45 rivers and canals threading their sinuous way through the body of this dense mass of population, representing a total length of 215,298 feet, or 60,000 more than the total length of city streets.

The first railway in Osaka was constructed in 1874, running to Kobe, one year after the first line in Japan was opened between Tokyo and Yokohama. Osaka citizens have always led the way in promoting private railway enterprise. Osaka is now the great national railway center of the south, a network of lines running out to all parts of the country. More than 30,000,000 passengers and 1,700,000 tons of freight pass through Osaka every year. In the city of Osaka there are six terminal rail-

Digitized by Google

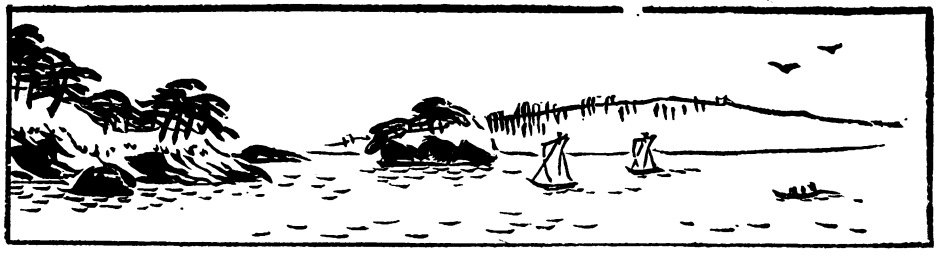
way stations and ten general railway stations, the central station being known as the Umeda, connecting with four lines. Osaka shows more activity in railway travel and traffic than any other city in the empire.

Naturally Osaka is one of the greatest commercials centers of the nation. Trade guilds and commercial associations have existed in Osaka since the early days of the sixteenth century. In the Tokugawa period Osaka became the transhipping center for the commerce of the empire, and it is still the main distributing center in Japan. It is in fact the great wholesale emporium of the Empire. Even to-day the Osaka merchant is noted for his indifference to retail transactions. The people as a class are remarkable for their extraordinary independence, seeking little or no assistance from the government. There are in Osaka 28,849 merchants who pay direct national taxes on business transactions, employing as many as 87,313 clerks. These men represent an annual trade to the value of ¥270,000,000 in wholesale transactions, and about ¥52,000,000 in retail sales. In the last seven years the trade of Osaka has increased over 70 per cent in volume and value.

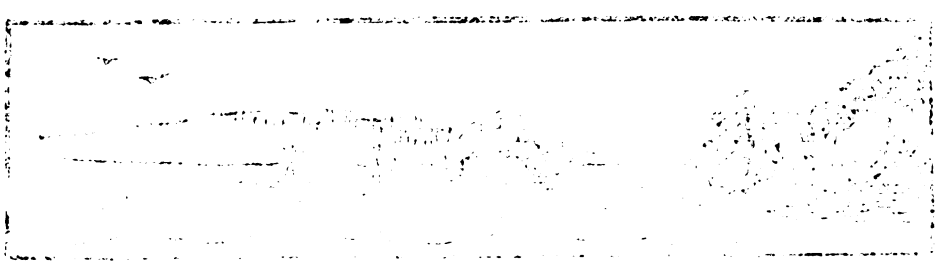
In foreign trade Kobe has more to show than Osaka, but Osaka is still taking a very large share in that trade. Tea, marine products, vegetables, fruits, canned goods, sugar, saké, tobacco, dye stuffs, are among the chief exports, while there is an immense import of cotton, rice, beans, hemp, steel and machinery. The chief centers of destination for the foreign trade of Osaka are China, Hong-Kong, British India, Dutch India, the Philippines, England, Germany, Belgium and Australia. China is the largest customer, taking goods to the value of ¥20,000,000 annually.

Most of the imports are from China, British India and Germany, consisting of raw materials for the most part, cotton, sugar, woolens, and machines, and building materials from the United States. The whole trade of the empire is affected by the trade of Osaka, especially as the city is a great distributing center. Osaka handles at least 600,000 tons of outside freight every year. The six great warehouse companies there do a thriving business, the number of houses being 363 with 819 doors. The total value of goods warehoused in one year amounts to over ¥145,796,000.

Great as Osaka is as a center of shipping and trade it is still greater, perhaps, as a center of industry. Certainly it is the largest manufacturing place in the empire and well deserves the name: Manchester of Japan, especially on account of its numerous cotton mills. The city now represents no less than sixy separate and active industries, the chief among which are cotton and woolen spinning. The cotton market in Osaka now has an effect on the cotton markets of the world, a feature not true some years ago. Progress in metals, tanning, watch-making and artificial fertilizers is also conspicuous. At the present rate of growth and activity Osaka bids fair to become the leading city of the nation.



Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

NIKKO

Oh, Nikko, stately doth thy splendor gleam!
Profound, majestic is thy Nantai's throne!
Thy deep blue basins slumber, storms unknown!
Thy lulling breeze and murmuring pines redeem
The wearied souls, once here, with gentle dream!
Kegon, in mystic grandeur, doth adorn
God's art. The shrine's as fair as glowing morn!
Thou art the home of beauty men esteem.

For thee our souls oft yearn by night and day;
Our hearts much needing thee, in joy do leap.
Let's silent be as thou, yet eloquent, free!
So blest thou art like rosy dawn of May!
Thou, pride of Samurai-land in Eastern Deep,
Long may thy glory flourish, e'er with glee!

—Tomitaro Suzuki.

Digitized by Google

JAPAN AND THE EUROPEAN ARMAGEDDON

By Count OKUMA
(PREMIER OF JAPAN)

AS one who has been a life-long friend of peace I profoundly deplore the unwelcome fact that mankind somehow seems unable as yet to avoid war. But war, it seems to me, is always due to an unevenness of advancement in the progress of civilization. I have often said, and I now repeat it, that civilization, like water, must find its level; and where its force is obstructed, there will be violence and bloodshed. War is a result of the pressure offered in resistance to the growth of civilization. Anything that tends to destroy a balance of power among nations will lead to disturbance.

The root of the present trouble in Europe, I am inclined to think, lies in the weakness of the Balkan peninsula. Like China, it is a seething crater in the world's diplomacy. The unequal civilizations of that peninsula are in constant clash and antagonism. Disruption would long ago have come but for the unnatural pressure of the great European powers. The small nations of the Balkan peninsula are either constantly clamoring about their own rights or disputing with the larger nations who press them. Consequently from conditions apparently insignificant in themselves half the world can be set on fire and plunged into distress and decimation. Europe is to-day a hell of exploding shells and poisonous powder fumes, all emenating from a quarrel between little Servia and Austria.

The present bloody struggle has its origin far back in the past. The details of its germination are more or less complicated. For years Russia has been trying to find an opening through the Balkan peninsula to the Mediterranean. Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro are all of the Slav race, and it is natural that Russia should want to have close connection with them. Russia wishes to establish herself as the leader of the Slavs and exercise supreme influence in the Balkan peninsula. England on the other hand hesitated to encourage the extension of Russian influence further southwards; and she set up Turkey as a barrier, making her secure on the Mediterranean sea. Both the Crimean and the subsequent Russo-Turkish wars were the result of this policy. Both conflicts were most disadvantageous to Russia. As a result of the Berlin Congress she was forced to return to Turkey all that she had obtained by the treaty of San Stefano.

In 1879 came the Alliance between

Digitized by Google

JAPAN AND THE EUROPEAN ARMAGEDDON

By Count OKUMA
(Premier of Japan)

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Germany and Austria, which Italy joined in 1882, forming the so-called Triple Alliance. Thus by these three powers and indirectly by Britain the progress of Russia was stayed in its march southward and she had to look for an ice-free port in other directions. In the reign of Alexander II Russia decided to come eastward and so she laid down the trans-Siberian railway, reaching the Pacific coast at Vladivostock. It was in July, 1891, that his Majesty, the Emperor Nicholas II, dug the first sod on the new line reaching the East. Henceforth Russian activity concentrated itself in that direction, finally precipitating the Russo-Japanese war. The results were wholly unsatisfactory to Russia and she failed to secure the open port she sought on the Pacific. While Russia was directing all her energies toward the Far East both Germany and Austria were securing their influence in the Balkan peninsula, and at last Austria in 1908 annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, which had been only under the protectorate of Austria-Hungary, in accordance with the treaty of Berlin. But both the annexed nations had formerly been a part of Servia and most of their population were in sympathy with that country religiously and otherwise. At the time of the annexation Servia bitterly opposed the action of Austria, and was about to resort to arms, for the two countries lie between herself and the Adriatic, and it was but natural that she should want them to be either a part of her own territory or in sympathy with her. Russia at that time showed every sign of sympathy with Servian ambitions, but she knew that if she attempted to act on her sympathies, Germany would interfere on behalf of Austria. In fact the Kaiser publicly stated that Germany was wholly on the side of Austria. When Servia was given to understand that she could not then count on the active support of Russia in the event of a rupture with Austria, she drew in her horns. Russia was obliged to take this position owing to the war with Japan. Of course Russia at once began to lose influence in the Balkans. And hatred of Austria by Servia became all the more intense. There was a studied movement to upset the influence of Austria, in which the Slavs of Bosnia and Herzegovina shared.

All these bad feelings were rendered still more acute by the results of the recent Balkan war. Servia having no coastline, had to despatch all her exports and receive imports through Turkish territory; and out of her victories in the Balkan war she tried to secure a port on the Adriatic; but Austria being moved by the same ambition, there was a conflict of interests, leading to the rise of the independent state of Albania on the coveted coast. These conditions tended to sever relations between Servia and Austria. The last straw was the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria by a Servian fanatic, in which conspiracy there was evidence that high Servian

Digitized by Google

officials had some part. At any rate the affair became extremely complicated; and the Austrian Government sent a note to the Servian authorities demanding acquiescence in conditions threatening the sovereignty of the latter; and as the reply of Servia was not satisfactory war was declared against her by Austria. Russia to save her influence in the Balkan peninsula avowed her active sympathy for Servia. France supported Russia and Germany attacked France in aid of Austria, involving Great Britain in the terrible consequences. Britain exerted herself mightily in the cause of peace, trying to bring about an understanding without bloodshed, but the trend of events was against her, and she was obliged to face the conflict against her will. As was seen from the speech of the British Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, delivered in the House of Commons on July 20th, Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium and of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, both of which Great Britain had solemnly guaranteed, since the possession of such countries by a sinister power would be a menace to the independence of Britain. As the result, therefore, of great provocation Great Britain was forced to rise to the situation and defend her honor and position by arms.

The resultant war is the greatest in extent and consequences involved, that the world has ever seen. It is difficult for us to realize that the greatest war of history has began. Just about one hundred years ago Europe combined to defeat Napoleon. In that struggle France stood alone against Prussia, Austria, Russia, and England. But the number of combatants was less than a million all told. Moreover, the means of communication and the implements of war were as nothing compared with the ways and means of to-day. The results were therefore not so awfully destructive and terrible as in the fray now going on. The numbers now involved equal about ten millions, Germany alone commanding four millions. The machine guns, aeroplanes, airships, wireless telegraph apparatus, telephones, telegraphs, huge battleships, torpedoes and submarines now used in the destruction of an enemy were undreamed of in the Napoleonic wars. The total cost of this war cannot be less than ¥100,000,000,000, to say nothing of the destruction of European civilization and the losses in property and human life.

But it is not Europe alone that is affected by this terrible outrage upon modern civilization. Europe being the center of the World's monetary circulation all countries are injured financially. Commerce and shipping are likewise unfavorably affected. The fact was brought home to us in Japan when on the outbreak of the war in Europe we could not so much as draw a foreign bill of exchange. As the nations at strife possess colonies in various parts of the world the war will spread everywhere.

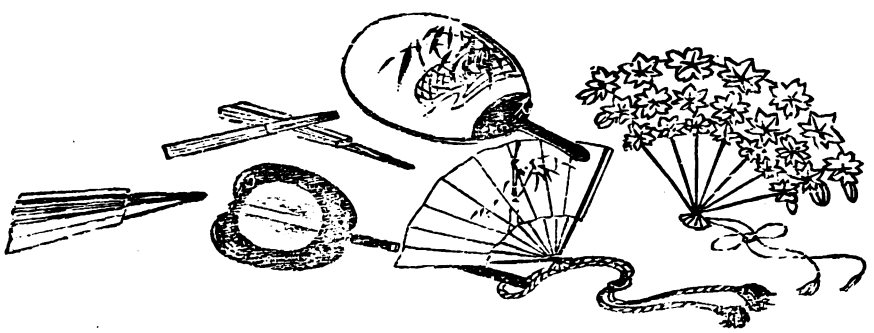
Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

From northern Canada to Central Africa, and from Britain to Japan, all are involved. Even Australia, New Zealand and the islands of the South seas will not escape. Japan too has to do her part, and has already been entrusted with the protection of shipping in Far Eastern waters, obliging her to dislodge Germany from occupation of Kiaochou. Japan must maintain the peace of the Far East at all costs; and as Germany has begun to capture and interfere with shipping in these waters, our duty is plain. Such is the meaning of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance: it was concluded for just such an emergency as this. We owe it to ourselves and to our Ally to take the course we are adopting. Japan has no desire to resort to arms without undoubted necessity. But we must do our duty and sustain peace. We are the only people at this moment who cannot guarantee peace in the Far East. How great then is the mission of Japan!

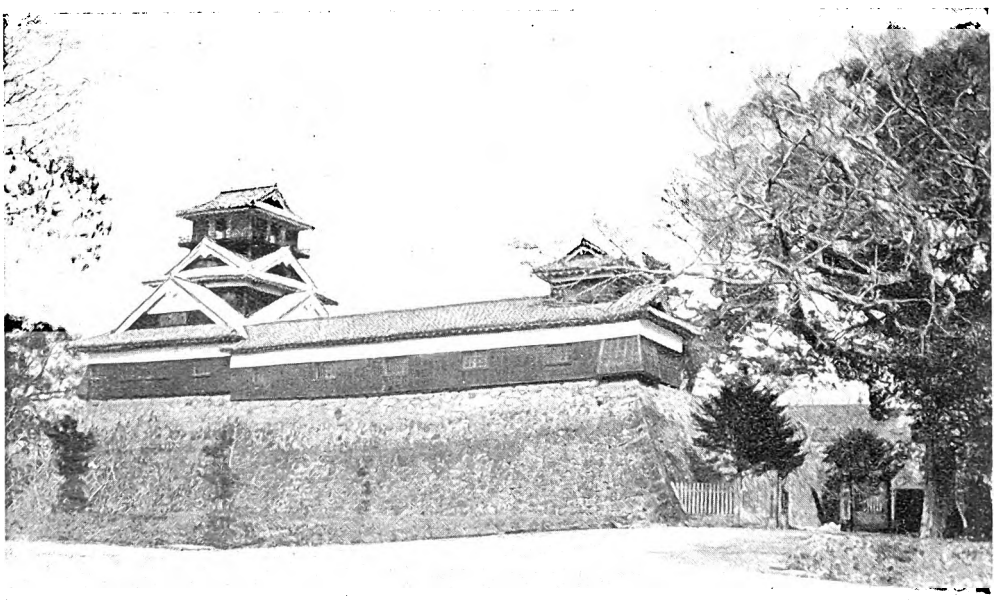
It will be our one ambition at this time to show the west what it is slow to believe, that we can work harmoniously with great occidental powers to support and protect the highest ideals of civilization, even to the extent of dying for them. Not only in the Far East but anywhere else that may be necessary, Japan is ready to lay down her life for the principles that the foremost nations will die for. It is to be in line with these nations that she is at this time opposing and fighting what she believes to be opposed to these principles. She entered the Alliance with Great Britain to stand for and die for what Anglo-Saxons are everywhere ready to defend even unto death. It is Japan's aim and ambition to participate in all world-movements toward noble diplomacy, international relations and the principle of equal opportunity and peace, and to prevent by the proper means the outbreak or continuance of bloodshed between nations. Japan's relation to the present conflict is as a defender of the things that make for higher civilization and a more permanent peace.



Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

KUMAMOTO CASTLE BEFORE LAST SIEGE



KUMAMOTO CASTLE TO-DAY

Digitized by Google

KYUSHU SCENES

"By TRAVELER"

AMONG the most beautiful scenes of Japan's southern island must be named the fair Yabakei valley, than which there is no more enchanting prospect in nature. The fairy-like valley may be entered some three miles from Nakatsu-yeki in the province of Buzen. The valley is nearly 40 miles in length, much longer if all the branching ravines and smaller valleys be included, and the main valley is traversed most of its length by the Yamakuni river. All words fail to describe the fantasy of unearthly rock scenes to be witnessed almost the whole way, resembling nothing more than some old Chinese landscape painting of the earth when gods lived among men. The road down the beautiful valley is here and there cut through the rocks, making tunnels through which one darts in and out, always coming to some newer and still more enthralling loveliness of view. No such rare combination of rocks, hills, trees and water could be found. In the earlier ages of Japanese history the place seems not to have been known to the general public, for people in early times did not travel much. To leave home was dangerous, and mountains were supposed to be the haunts and homes of weird creatures, bad gods and monsters. At last the celebrated scholar of the early Tokugawa period, Rai Sanyo, visited Kyushu; and when he saw the Yabakei valley he was so enchanted by its incomparable beauty that be not only wrote a description of it but poems in its praise. Through his comments, and pencil sketches of the place, it soon became known widely, and to-day is reckoned among the beauty spots of the empire. Toward the northern end of the valley stands the Rakanji temple, situated on an eminence that affords a matchless view of the surrounding cliffs and precipices. It was erected in 1338 by the priest, Shokaku, and is dedicated to Hyaku Rakan. The work was done partly by cutting into the granite of the mountain; and the precincts are lonely enough to suit the taste of the most pronounced hermit.

Beppu Hot Spring is another pretty place in Kyushu, where many tourists and other holiday-seekers go every year, and all the year round. Beppu is a port, facing Bungo bay on its east side. It has communication, therefore, both by water and land. To the westward of the city beautiful mountains stretch away, dying in the blue haze. The climate is always mild, the air bracing and salubrious, with hot springs everywhere for baths. Even on the sands of the seashore the hot water is oozing through; so that the tourist, if he wills, may try a bath in the sand. The popularity of the place may be seen from the fact that it has about 800,000 vistors every year. The Beppu spa is the most important in Kyushu and ranks among the greatest in an empire which boasts of more hot springs than any other country. A place called *Umijigoku* (sea-hell) lies about 2½ miles to the west of the village, where there is a pond of hot water about 150 feet in diameter. Boiling water shoots up from the surface of the lake, steam shrouding the scene; and as the water is deep blue, the name is accounted for. The Chi-no-ike Jigoku, or hell lake of human blood, with its reddish water, is near by.

Taking the train at Hakata, one reaches Chikugo through Futsukayeki, and thence turning to the west one enters the province of Hizen. A good place to stop is the city of Saga, which formerly belonged to the Nabeshima clan. The place has a population of over 40,000, and is known as the birth place of the Premier, Count Okuma, of world-wide fame. The old castle still lies toward the end of the city, and in its day was one of the foremost in Kyushu. Only the moat and the ruined walls now remain. In the city stands the Matsubara shrine,

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

dedicated to the ancestral spirits of the Nabeshima family. In front of the shrine stands a fine porcelain torii and a tôrô, representing the great porcelain factories of Hizen.

Proceeding further toward the end of Kyushu one comes to the famous old city of Kumamoto. The old castle, once the fortress of the famous Kato Kiyomasa and later of the Hosokawa family, is in the center of the city. Its time-scarred walls have seen some of the more interesting events of Japanese history, the last period of excitement being the Satsuma rebellion, when the place was beseigned. In the city is also the famous Honmyoji temple, which belongs to the Hokke sect of Buddhism. Within the precincts of this temple stands the mausoleum of the great Kato Kiyomasa, who was an adherent of the sect. There is a public garden in Kumamoto known as the Seishuen, where formerly stood the Suizenji temple : it is one of the most important of such gardens in Kyushu. Within the garden is the Demizu shrine, which contains the mausolea of the Hosokawa family.

Not far from Kumamoto is the famous volcano of Aso, one of the most active in the empire. The entire crater is one of the most enormous in the world, being about 17 miles across, but the real crater is not more than 20, of which but a small fraction is active. That portion of the mountain known as Nakadake is the site of the crater. The crater is about, 4,889 feet above the sea, and a constant column of dark fume ascends skyward. Toward the northern part of the cone there is the Aso shrine.

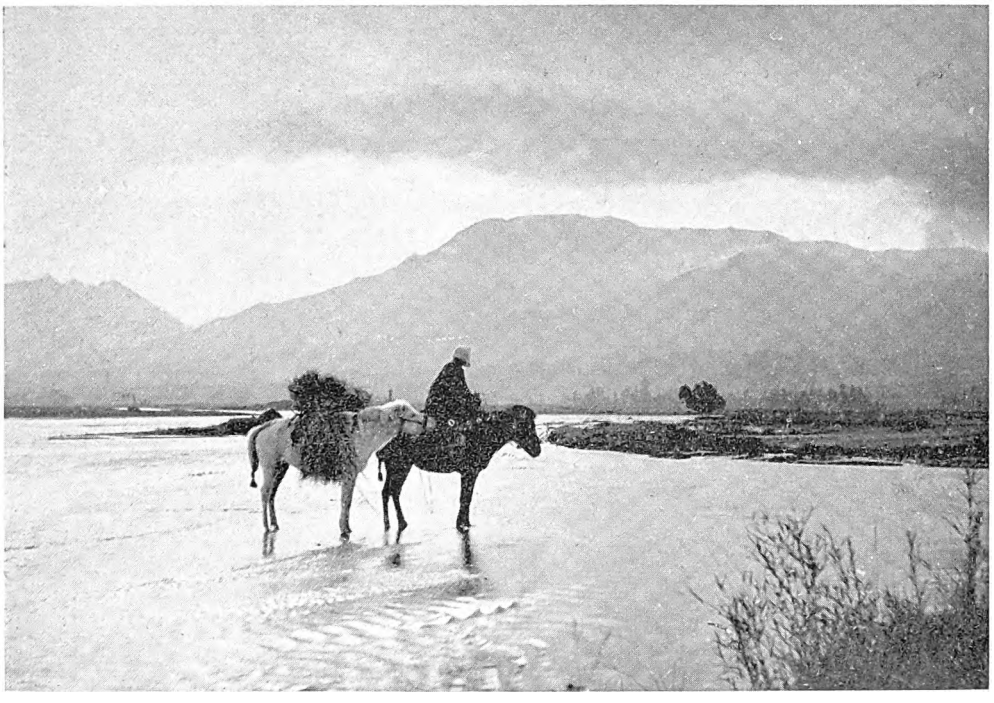
Amidst deep and remote valleys in Yashiro-gori in Higo province are five villages known as Goka-no-sho, which are supposed to be inhabited by descendants of the Heike family, that were scattered after their vanquishment by the Minamoto clan. Herein secluded from the outside world they have lived on for centuries, preserving their own blood and their own customs. During the Ashikaga period they lived cut off from even their immediate neighbors, as there was no road across the high mountains. But one day some of the people of Higo found a wooden cup floating down a stream that issued from the hills, and they inferred that human beings must inhabit the upper reaches of the river. Upon exploring the region they came across the five villages, since known as the Goka-no-sho. The river Kuma, which runs from this district, has fine rapids and presents some of the noblest natural scenery in Kyushu.

Kagoshima city is another place in Kyushu well worth visiting. Formerly the feudal seat of the great daimyo of Satsuma, Prince Shimadzu, and still noted as the birthplace of many great naval and military men, it has a population of some 60,000 ; and recently came into much prominence owing to the disasterous eruption of Sakurajima, a volcanic island across the bay. Admiral Count Togo was born in Kagoshima. Up to the beginning of the Meiji period the place had been closed against foreigners ; and consequently the manners and customs of the people are less modern than in some other places.

The sacred mountain, Kirishima, is in the province of Hyuga. On the mountain side is the Kirishima shrine, dedicated to Ninigi-no-mikoto, an ancestral god of the Imperial family of Japan. The eastern summit is called Hokomine, where, according to tradition, the Imperial ancestress, Omikami, first touched the earth with her spear. The spear is still seen standing on the summit.

Another interesting portion of Kyushu is Unzen-ga-take, a quiescent volcano, situated to the south-east part of Shimabara. At the base of the west side hot springs bubble up in plenty, in some places forming geysers, the water being strongly impregnated with sulphur. The springs are about 600 feet above sea level. The air is good and the surroundings afford ample opportunity for pleasant excursions ; and a great number of visitors, chiefly foreigners from Shanghai and Hong Kong, frequent Unzen every year. Nagasaki, one of the oldest and most beautifully situated cities in Japan, is not far from Unzen, it being the port of entry for visitors to the spas.

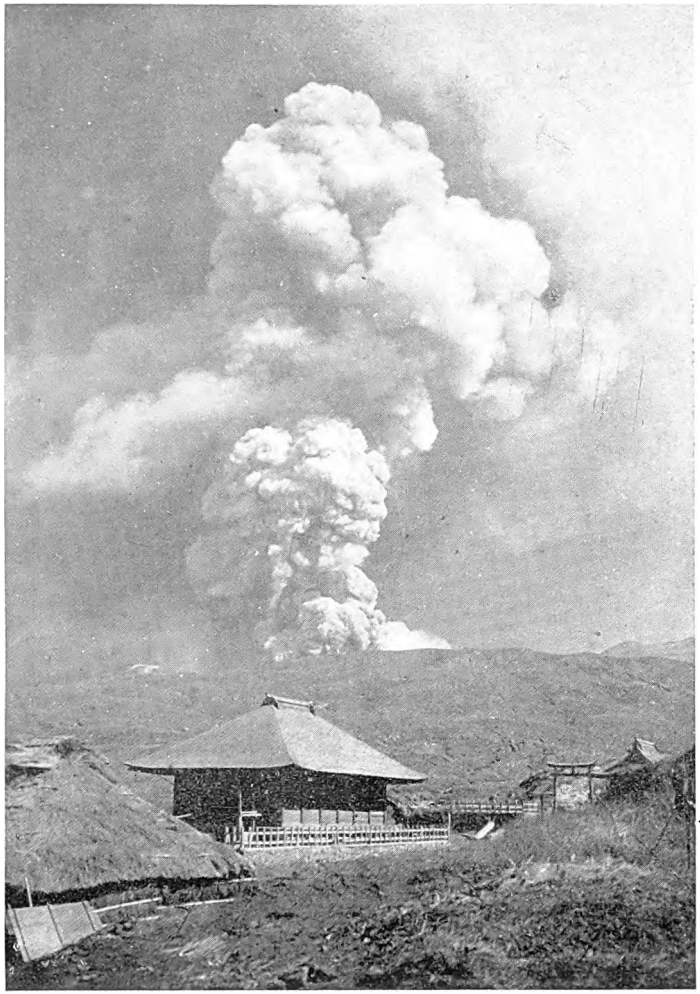
Digitized by Google



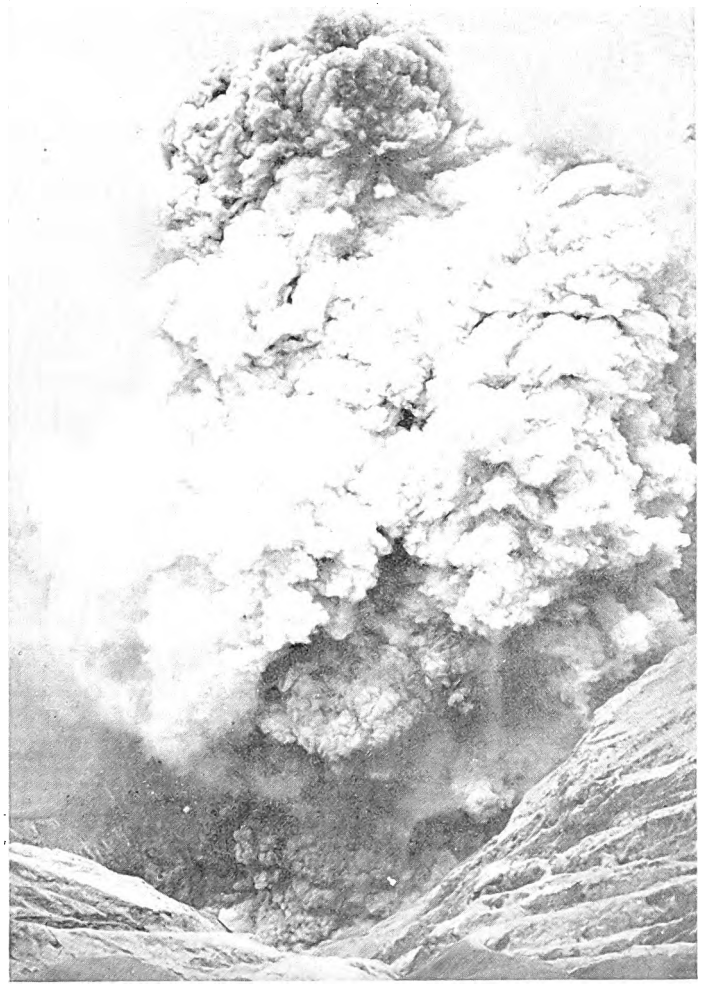
THE PLAIN APPROACHING MOUNT ASO

BEPPU HOT SPRINGS

Digitized by Google



DISTANT VIEW OF MOUNT ASO



A BLAST FROM THE CRATER OF MOUNT ASO

Digitized by Google

PAPER-MAKING IN JAPAN

THE making of paper is probably one of the oldest industries in Japan. In the far distant ages when Europeans were writing on skins of animals and leaves of plants the ancestors of modern Japan were inditing their thoughts on paper made from woody or vegetable fibre. Probably the first mode of paper-making in Japan was introduced from Korea. In the reign of the Empress Suiko, about 610 A. D. a Korean priest named Doncho, is said to have made paper in Japan and at the same time to have introduced *sumi*, or Indian ink, for use in writing on the paper. This is the first mention of paper in Japanese history.

Though the art of making paper was thus first introduced from the continent the Japanese made considerable improvements in the method of manufacture and in the quality of the product. A defect of Chinese paper was that its fibre was too weak for practical use and the color was not pure white. The Chinese method treated the fibre by simply boiling, but the Japanese makers began to mix the fibre with ashes and after boiling the pulp it was bleached, vastly improving the consistency and color. This gave Japanese paper a distinction all its own, and its fame traveled even into China.

Other historical references lead us to believe that at the beginning of the 8th century the Library Bureau employed four experts in paper-making to establish paper mills, as many as fifty of which were in time duly working and meeting the nation's demand for paper. These establishments were known as *kamibe*. By the middle of the 8th century the mills were turning out two kinds of paper: one made from hemp fibre and the other from a fibre known as *kozo*. Specimens of these papers are still preserved in the Horyuji and in the Todaiji at Nara.

The modern process of Japanese paper-making consists of taking the *kozo* shrub, or paper mulberry, and cutting the pieces up into lengths of two or three feet. These are boiled in a cauldron and the bark being thus softened is removed. The coarser portion of the outside of the bark is now taken off; and the remaining fibre is beaten in a mortar while mixed with juice from hollyhock roots, and thus is produced the pulp from which the paper is made. The pulp is next put into a box with a bamboo sieve bottom and drained, after which it is taken out and spread over boards to the thinness of paper. The part next the board has a smoother surface than the other side and becomes the face of the paper.

To show how old this mode of making paper in Japan is, a certain ancient story may be related, which comes down from the Kamakura period. In the days of the Kamakura régime there lived in the province of Echigo a certain Buddhist priest at the temple known as Kinotodera. He was a faithful priest and daily receited the *hoke-kyo* at the appointed hours. The *hoke-kyo*, as is well known, is one of the most important of Buddhist sacred writings. Every time the priest was engaged in the recital of the holy scriptures a party of monkeys invariably appeared and listened reverently to the divine words. One day the priest addressed his strange visitors and said: "Why is it that you come to hear the *hoke-kyo?* Upon being thus addressed the simians devoutly folded their hands and made reverent salutation before the image of Buddha. Next time the monkeys came they brought with them armfuls of paper-mulberry bark. This could have only one meaning; and so the priest had it duly made into paper, the quality being so good that he began to copy the *hoke-kyo* on it. Every day the monkeys came with their portion of mulberry bark, and every day the priest persisted in his task of copying the old

Digitized by Google

PAPER-MAKING IN JAPAN

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

books. Not only did the monkeys bring the requisits portion of bark but they brought the necessary food also for the priest while engaged in his holy task. The priest had finished the fourth volume and had just got to the fifth, when one day the monkeys came no more. He went out to ascertain the reason for their sudden disappearance and found them dead in a deep hole into which they had fallen while attempting to dig potatoes for the priest to eat. So greatly grieved was the holy man over the misadventure of his simian cōlaborators that he could no longer go on with the copying of the sacred books. So he placed the four finished volumes in a box and laid them before the altar of Buddha in the temple. More than forty years had passed away when Kinomitaka, the new lord of Echigo, visited the Kinoto temple, and inquired of the old priest, now over 80 years of age, whether, any of the sacred books had been left uncopied. He at once took out the four volumes from their long resting place and showed them to the *daimyo*. The latter was greatly pleased and said: "I am the very monkey who had you copy the four books. After my death, by virtue of my faith in the old books, I was born a human being in order to complete the copying of the books." The old priest was overjoyed at the intimation; and the lord of Echigo had more than 3,000 more copies of the sacred books made and presented to the temple. From the above tale it is clear that during the Kamakura period paper-making was a well established industry in Japan, even farmers engaging in its production.

There are a great many different kinds of paper made in Japan, among which the following are the most important:

1. Asa-kami: this is made from the bark of hemp fibre.

2. Kozo-kami, which is made from paper-mulberry bark.

3. Ganpi-shi, which is made from the ganpi plant and is known as ricepaper. Izu province is noted for producing the best thin ricepaper.

4. Suruga-hanshi, which is made from the golden-flowered *edgeworthia*, and was first made in the province of Suruga.

5. Torinoko-kami: this paper is made by mixing the pulp of the paper-mulberry with that of the *ganpi*, producing a firm, tough paper with an excellent surface for beautiful caligraphy.

6. Hosho-kami: this kind of paper is manufactured from refined paper-mulberry pulp mixed with rice-starch, producing a smooth, thick white paper used for official documents. The best quality is from the province of Echizen.

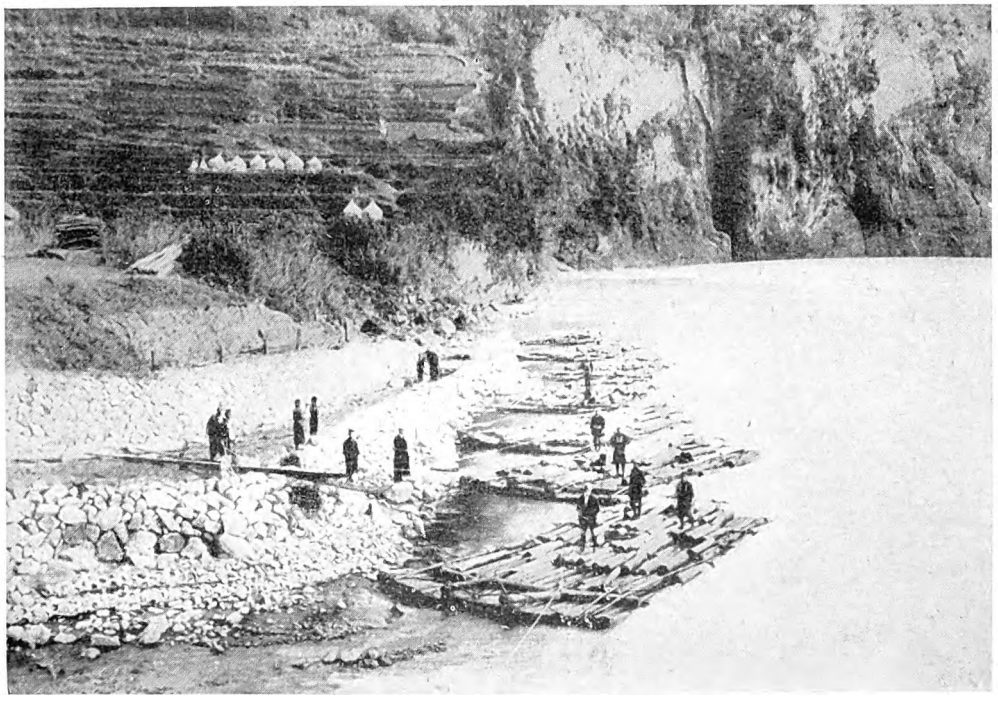
7. Wara-gami: this is a course quality made by adding straw to the ordinary pulp, and is the outcome of a demand for cheap printing paper.

In the year 1872 the Marquis Asano, on the advice of an engineering expert employed by the Finance Department, undertook to introduce the western method of making paper from rags and wood pulp, and a mill was esteblished at Nihonbashi, the machinery being imported from England. In 1884 an English expert in paper-making named Ruggles, was brought to Japan, but did not remain long. About the same time an Englishman and an American set up a paper mill at Kobe for the making of newspaper. The paper-making department of the Government Printing Bureau was not established until 1875. The necessity of producing material for paper money, which would not afford easy facilities to forgers, caused the authorities to take a deep interest in the production of good paper; and an experimental station was established at Oji. To this place experts from Echizen were brought, and after many experiments they succeeded in producing a paper which for strength and general quality has not been surpassed abroad. This paper is used for printing paper money.

There are at present three large private paper mills in Japan: the Oji Seishi Kaisha, the Fuji Seishi Kaisha and the Senju Seishi Kaisha. The Oji paper mill was set up by Baron Shibusawa in 1875. The Fuji Mill began in 1890 in the province of Suruga. These two mills manufacture from wood-pulp, turning out printing paper for the most part. They are carried on after the manner of western mills. The Senju paper mill opened in 1888 at Kokura.

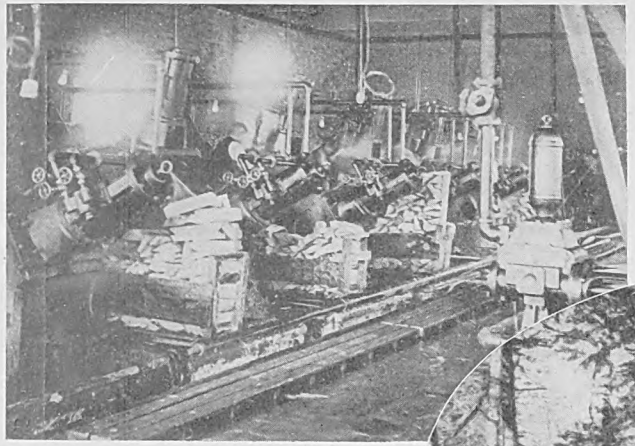
Digitized by Google

FUJI PAPER MILL

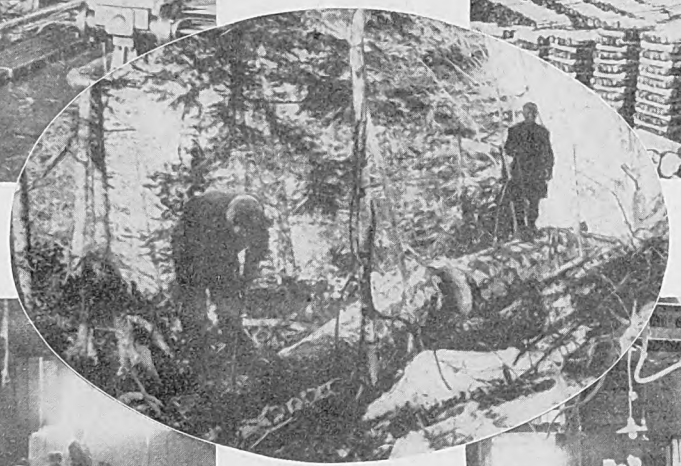


RAFTS OF PULP WOOD

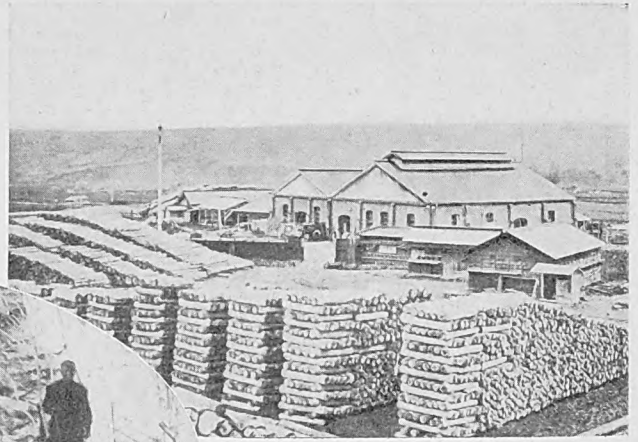
Digitized by Google



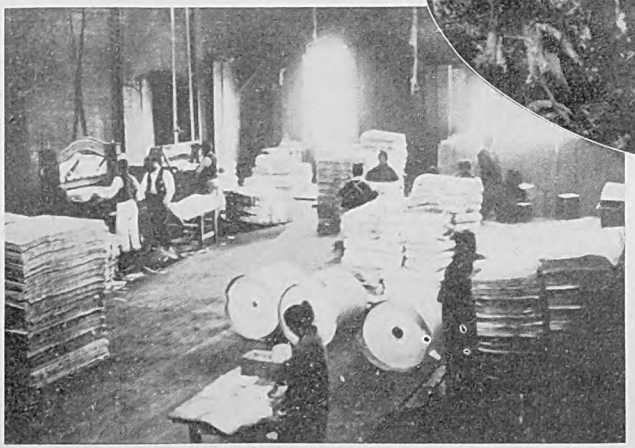
PULVERIZING PULP WOOD



PULP WOOD
FOREST



PULP WOOD YARD



PACKING ROOM

WOMEN WORKERS

FUJI PAPER MILL

Digitized by Google

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY OF JAPAN

By "B"

A POET and soldier of old Japan was the shogun Sanetomo, a great chieftain of the Kamakura period. He was one of the few great warriors who combined fine poetic qualities with consummate military skill and daring. Sanetomo was the second son of the famous shogun Yoritomo. The elder son, Yoriiye, should have succeeded to the shogunate, but owing to misconduct he had been deprived of the succession. History suggests that the deprivation was at the instance of an ambitious mother, aided by her brother, the great Hojo Tokimasa. Sonetomo was only twelve years of age at the time, and could not have known much about the *morale* of the circumstance; so he found himself in the seat of the shogun when he was a mere boy, and in the year 1203 A.D.

The latter days of the Kamakura régime were few and evil. The shoguns had come to be regarded as mere puppets in the hands of powerful families like the Minamoto. The shogun's authority was but an emply title, for the real power lay with the Hojo, though the rightful heirs were the Minamoto, to whom Sanetomo belonged. Seeing the danger of the circumstances the widow of the last shogun, calling herself *ama-shogun*, or dowager-shogun, practically assumed the reins of government, gradually inclining to the Hojo family. The deposed heir, Yoriiye, lay incarcerated at Shuzenji in Izu. So long as he lived the Hojo family could not rest in peace. One night as he was enjoying his hot bath he was despatched at the age of 23. Though the real power was in the hands of his mother, Sanetomo was now the legitimate shogun. The young shogun was most ambitious and sought as well as obtained high preferment from the Imperial Court, being made a general of the Imperial forces. One of the old councillors took occasion to remind him that his great father, Yoritomo, never sought self-promotion, and that such an ambition was regarded dangerous. Sanetomo replied that he was quite aware of the truth of the remark, but that as his family, the Minamoto, were on the verge of extinction, he wished to gain the highest position with the hope of impressing the world and obtaining a posterity.

But the son of the murdered Yoriiye, a youth named Kugyo, had his father's revenge to accomplish and was biding his time. In the year 1218 Sanetomo was appointed to the higher rank of a General of the Imperial Guards, and had to go

Digitized by Google

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY OF JAPAN

By "E."

A POET and scholar of old Japan was the shogun Sanetomo, a great ruler of the Kamakura period. He was one of the few great warriors who combined the poetic qualities with the commanding military and civil genius of the second son of the famous shogun Yoritomo. The elder sons, Yoriiye should have succeeded to the shogunate, but owing to misconduct he had been deprived of the succession. History suggests that the deprivation was at the instance of an unfriendly mother, aided by her brother, the great Hojo Tokimasa. Sanetomo was only twelve years of age at the time and could not have had much reason about the removal of the encumbrance to his friend himself in the way of the shogunate when he was a man, and in the year 1203 A.D.

The latter days of the Kamakura regime were dark and evil. The shoguns had come to be regarded as mere puppets in the hands of powerful families like the Hiranuma. The shogun's authority was but an empty title, for the real power lay with the Hojo through the regental heirs of the Minamoto, to whom Sanetomo belonged. Seeing the danger of the circumstances the widow of the last shogun, calling herself Masa-gawa, or Masago, and in the year 1203 A.D. Sanetomo, practically assumed the title of the shogunate, gradually inclining to the Hojo family. The deposed heir, Yoriiye, lay incarcerated at Shuzenji in Izu. So long as he lived the Hojo family could not rest in peace. One night as he was enjoying his hot bath he was dragged at the age of 23. Though the real power was in the hands of his mother, Sanetomo was now the legitimate shogun. The young shogun was most ambitious and sought as well as obtained high preferment from the Imperial Court, by making a present of the Imperial forces. One of the old councillors took occasion to remind him that his great father, Yoritomo, never sought self-promotion, and that such an ambition was regarded disparagingly. Sanetomo replied that he was quite aware of the truth of the remarks, but that as his family, the Minamoto, were on the verge of extinction, he wished to gain the highest position with the hope of impressing the world and obtaining a posterity.

But the son of the murdered Yoriiye, a youth now of Kuyeo, had his father's revenge to accomplish and was biding his time. In the year 1218 Sanetomo was appointed to the highest rank of a General of the Imperial Guards, and had to go

Digitized by Google

to the great temple of Hatchiman at Kamakura to acknowledge the appointment in the presence of the national gods. The ceremony was held at night. In front of the Hachiman temple was a big tree that still stands there, and behind this tree Kogyo stood hidden. As the clergyman descended the flight of steps in the temple, the assassin sprang suddenly out and despatched Kanzi-mo, who died on the spot, aged 34. The whole thing was a Hojo intrigue. The murderous assault had been given to understand that Shimotsuke was the murderer of his father, Yoritiyo. Being so pursued his blood burned till his father was avenged. Thus the Genji line ended, and the power passed fully into the hands of the Hojo family.

Thus passed away the gentle soldier poet of old Japan, regretted and beloved of all who knew him. It has been said that he was a man hardly fitted to cope with the wild times in which his lot was cast. He was a student as a poet rather than a warrior and a leader of men. It is a question whether any man could have come better in the face of so many dismal surroundings. His mother and relatives on her side, including the Hojo, were all against him. If he took a highminded policy and decided that blood could be washed off only with blood, who could have blamed him? His real character is to be seen in the poems he left behind him. These show him not to be the creature of idlum and irresolute disposition that some would ascribe to him. Sometimes was a man of great courage and magnanimity, in spite of the most trying circumstances in which he was placed. He loved rather to surround himself by scholars than by warriors, and spent all his spare moments with literature.

Shimotsuke's teacher in the art of verse composition was the great Fujiwara Teika, an anthologist of whose writings has come down to us under the name of Ki Kwasen, or Gold in a Cask. Verses not unlike Tokimasa's Golden Treasury to English. Even this man found time in the midst of struggle of the old medieval literature. It is remarkable in such a degenerate time to find a man of such high ideals and wholly admirable sentiments. Like a fair lotus blossom he rises above the putrid environment of his day, existing and revealing beauty all his own. Not least among his remarkable qualities is his love of alphabetics. Not less remarkable with poetic fancy was his idea of building a lofty ship and setting out over the boundless sea, letting himself drift on forever, to escape from the corruption of his days, with the hope of some time reaching some pure land.

The character of Shimotsuke shines out in every poem of his and to the time we must go for what he was. He could not look upon the weakness and fickleness of nature without thinking of how wicked it was and how bad made it. The spirit of loyalty was a passion with him:

to the great temple of Hatchiman at Kamakura to acknowledge the appointment in the presence of the national gods. The ceremony was held at night. In front of the Hatchiman temple was a big tree, that still stands there; and behind this tree Kugyo stood hidden. As the shogun descended the flight of steps from the temple, the avenging youth stepped out and despatched Sanetomo, who died on the spot, aged 28. The whole thing was a Hojo intrigue. The muderous youth had been given to understand that Sanetomo was the murderer of his father, Yoriiye. Being so persuaded his blood burned till his father was avenged. Thus the Genji line ended, and the power passed fully into the hands of the Hojo family.

Thus passed away the gentle soldier-poet of old Japan, regretted and beloved of all who knew him. It has been said that he was a man hardly fitted to cope with the wild times in which his lot was cast. He was a student and a poet rather than a warrior and a leader of men. It is a question whether any man could have done better in the face of so many disadvantages. His mother and relatives on her side, including the Hojo, were all against him. If he took a high-handed policy and decided that blood could be washed off only with blood, who could have blamed him? His real character is to be seen in the poems he left behind him. These show him not to be the creature of infirm and irresolute disposition that some would ascribe to him. Sanetomo was a man of great courage and magnanimity, in spite of the most trying circumstances in which he was placed. He loved rather to surround himself by scholars than by warriors, and spent all his spare moments with literature.

Sanetomo's teacher in the art of verse composition was the great Fujiwara Teika, an anthology of whose writings has come down to us under the name; *Kinkwai-shu*, or Gold-nugget Verses, not unlike Palgrave's Golden Treasury in English. From this man Sanetomo drank in the springs of the old national literature. It is remarkable in such a degenerate time to find a man of such high ideals and wholly admirable sentiment, Like a fair lotus blossom he rises above the putrid environment of his day, exhaling and revealing a beauty all his own. Not least among his remarkable qualities is his love of spiritually. Not less consistent with poetic fancy was his idea of building a big ship and setting out over the boundless sea, letting himself drift on forever, to escape from the corruption of his day, with the hope of some time reaching some purer haven.

The character of Sanetomo shines out in every poem of his and to the these we must go for what he was. He could not look upon the vastness and sublimity of nature without thinking of how wicked a world it was withal, as man had made it. The spirit of loyalty was a passion with him:

Digitized by Google

Yama wa sake
Umi wa asenan
Yo nari tomo
Kimi ni futagokoro
Ware ara meyamo!

(Though the mountains be uprooted and the seas dried up, yet shall my sovereign know in me no duplicity!)

Sanetomo had in him the spirit of the soldier, and like all the warriors of the of the time, he was much impressed by sight of a great army equipped for battle. The precison of observation deftly turned to poetic use in the following lines may be taken as unexcelled:

Mononofu no
Yanami tsukurou
Kote no uye ni
Arare tabashiru
Nasu no shinowara!

(On the plain of Nasuno stand the archers all arrayed, bows and arrows aimed in one direction, the hail glancing from their gauntlets like sparks!)

Those who have crossed the Hakone pass and obtained that never-to-forgotten view far over the sea toward Izu, will appreciate the description of it suggested in the following:

Hakone-ji wo
Waga koye knreba
Izu no umi ya
Oki no kojima ni
Nami no yoru miyu!

(Emerging from Hakone pass, out across the distant sea, behold I many islands fair, the white waves breaking at their feet!)

Of course the simple beauty of these lines of Sanetomo it is not possible to show in translation; but they remind the student of Japanese literature of the best in the old national anthology known as the *Manyoshu*. What is particularly remarkable is how Sanetomo escaped any trace of the bombastic temper and effeminate elegance of his time. Yet he shows a refined and chaste quality which, for pure exquisiteness, is all his own. Thus in the next poem he writes:

Nagame tsutsu
Omou mo kanashi
Kaeru kari
Yukuran katano
Yugure no sora!

(Across the evening sky sail the lonely wild geese into the unknown. What fate awaits them, I wonder?)

The next poem has about it a touch of nature that shows how man in Japan a thousand years ago was not very different from what he is the world over today:

Ama no hara
Kaze ni ukitaru
Ukigumo no
Yuku ye sadamenu
Koi mo suru kana!

(Beneath the boundless space of Heaven, the drifting clouds float on the wind, transient like love, whose future no man knows!)

Digitized by Google

Yare ya ne
Ural na asaran
Yo nat lono
Kini ni letgolano
Ware ara nopano!

(Though the mountains be uprooted and the seas dried up, yet shall my sovereign lipon in me be duplicity.)

Sinatono had in him the spirit of the soldier, and like all the warriors of the days of the dim, he was much impressed by sight of a great army ready for battle. The passion of observation of Sly found to parallel use in the following lines by his sovereign translator:

Mamapit ne
Yanane tinkayon
Ware no ayo ni
Mare tinkaliin
Xoro no ofiroo ara

(To the plains, lassoo, and arroos adored in all arrayed, bows and arrows adored in the direction, the hair glowing from their pundits like spears.)

There was here a case of the Filipino personal adornment that was long-lived since he owns the sea bound Ian, still appropriate the old description of it as depicted in the following:

Hake ne ji ara
Wiga lago lanaka
Ian no ani ya
Oki no ogiira ni
Kani no yora ngara

(Among the flowing pare, out across the dancing from Halong para, out across the distant sea, behold I marry island [illegible]

Sinatono had in him the spirit of the soldier, and like all the warriors of the days of the dim, he was much impressed by sight of a great army ready for battle. The passion of observation of Sly found to parallel use in the following lines by his sovereign translator:

Mamapit ne
Yanane tinkayon
Ware no ayo ni
Mare tinkaliin
Xoro no ofiroo ara

(To the plains, lassoo, and arroos adored in all arrayed, bows and arrows adored in the direction, the hair glowing from their pundits like spears.)

There was here a case of the Filipino personal adornment that was long-lived since he owns the sea bound Ian, still appropriate the old description of it as depicted in the following:

Hake ne ji ara
Wiga lago lanaka
Ian no ani ya
Oki no ogiira ni
Kani no yora ngara

(Among the flowing pare, out across the dancing from Halong para, out across the distant sea, behold I marry island [illegible]

(Though the mountains be uprooted and the seas dried up, yet shall my sovereign lipon in me be duplicity.)

Sinatono had in him the spirit of the soldier, and like all the warriors of the days of the dim, he was much impressed by sight of a great army ready for battle. The passion of observation of Sly found to parallel use in the following lines by his sovereign translator:

Mamapit ne
Yanane tinkayon
Ware no ayo ni
Mare tinkaliin
Xoro no ofiroo ara

(To the plains, lassoo, and arroos adored in all arrayed, bows and arrows adored in the direction, the hair glowing from their pundits like spears.)

There was here a case of the Filipino personal adornment that was long-lived since he owns the sea bound Ian, still appropriate the old description of it as depicted in the following:

Hake ne ji ara
Wiga lago lanaka
Ian no ani ya
Oki no ogiira ni
Kani no yora ngara

(Among the flowing pare, out across the dancing from Halong para, out across the distant sea, behold I marry island [illegible]

(Though the mountains be uprooted and the seas dried up, yet shall my sovereign lipon in me be duplicity.)

Sinatono had in him the spirit of the soldier, and like all the warriors of the days of the dim, he was much impressed by sight of a great army ready for battle. The passion of observation of Sly found to parallel use in the following lines by his sovereign translator:

Mamapit ne
Yanane tinkayon
Ware no ayo ni
Mare tinkaliin
Xoro no ofiroo ara

(To the plains, lassoo, and arroos adored in all arrayed, bows and arrows adored in the direction, the hair glowing from their pundits like spears.)

There was here a case of the Filipino personal adornment that was long-lived since he owns the sea bound Ian, still appropriate the old description of it as depicted in the following:

Hake ne ji ara
Wiga lago lanaka
Ian no ani ya
Oki no ogiira ni
Kani no yora ngara

(Among the flowing pare, out across the dancing from Halong para, out across the distant sea, behold I marry island [illegible]

(Though the mountains be uprooted and the seas dried up, yet shall my sovereign lipon in me be duplicity.)

Sinatono had in him the spirit of the soldier, and like all the warriors of the days of the dim, he was much impressed by sight of a great army ready for battle. The passion of observation of Sly found to parallel use in the following lines by his sovereign translator:

Mamapit ne
Yanane tinkayon
Ware no ayo ni
Mare tinkaliin
Xoro no ofiroo ara

(To the plains, lassoo, and arroos adored in all arrayed, bows and arrows adored in the direction, the hair glowing from their pundits like spears.)

There was here a case of the Filipino personal adornment that was long-lived since he owns the sea bound Ian, still appropriate the old description of it as depicted in the following:

Hake ne ji ara
Wiga lago lanaka
Ian no ani ya
Oki no ogiira ni
Kani no yora ngara

(Among the flowing pare, out across the dancing from Halong para, out across the distant sea, behold I marry island [illegible]

Digitized by Google

ANGELS ON EARTH

Amaterasu

Kimi no kayoi

Tsuki toji yo

Otome-no-sugata

Shibaraku todomen!

O ye wuds of Heaven

In the paths among the clouds

Blow, and close the ways,

That we may these virgin four

Yet a little while detain!

ANGELS ON EARTH

Amatsukaze

Kumo no kayoiji

Fuki toji yo

Otome-no-sugata

Shibashi todomen!

O ye winds of Heaven

In the paths among the clouds

Blow, and close the ways,

That we may these virgin forms

Yet a little while detain!

Sojo Henjo (850 A. D.)

Tran. by Dr. Clay MacCauley

Note.—Bishop Henjo was a poet of Imperial descent who lived about the middle of the 9th century. After the demise of the Emperor Nimmyo, with whom the poet was in high favor and to whom he was much devoted, the poet entered the Buddhist priesthood and later became a bishop. Tsurayuki, himself one of the nation's greatest poets, regarded Bishop Henjo as a skilful versifier but lacking in profound feeling. He excelled in form, but was wanting in substance, the emotion produced being evanescent. "I might liken him," says Tsurayuki," to one that should conceive an artificial passion for the mere painted semblance of a maiden." The occasion of the above poem was a Court festival called the Feast of the Light of Plenty, or the Autumn Harvest Thanksgiving when there was a dance given by daughters of nobles. The poet was so charmed by the scene that he likened the maidens to heavenly beings; and as according to old tradition, the pathways of celestial beings lie through an unclouded sky, he prayed the winds that they would close with clouds the ways to the heavenly home of the maidens.

Digitized by Google

EFFECT OF WAR ON TOURIST TRAFFIC

By "TRAVELLER"

SINCE the outbreak of war between Japan and Germany the volume of tourist traffic in this country has greatly decreased. It is of course quite natural that tourists from Europe, which is the central scene of the bloody conflict, should give up the pleasure of foreign travel; but the same should not apply to America and those lands not involved in the struggle. Indeed there is reason to fear that tourists from America may make the mistake of thinking that because Japan is at war with Germany, it is not advisable to visit Japan this year. As a matter of fact the war, neither in Europe nor in Kiaochow, interferes in any way with the comfort of those wishing to tour Japan and the Far East. Travel by sea and land on the Pacific and in Japan is just as safe and comfortable as it ever was; and it is to be hoped that no one contemplating a visit to Japan will be in any way discouraged by the war.

As to Japan's war with Germany the scene of operations is confined to the Shantung peninsula in China, the main purpose being to occupy the leased territory of Kiaochow and take the settlement of Tsingtau, which is now held by a small German garrison. The transport of Japanese troops and munitions of war has been effected so rapidly and secretly that no one was aware that such a thing was going on until it was all accomplished. The nation is now daily awaiting the news of the progress of operations by the Imperial army and navy at Tsingtau, and the public mind is calm and the social and commercial life and work of the nation go on as usual without excitement or interruption.

The Imperial Government is taking every precaution for the protection and comfort of foreign tourists as well as of foreigners living in Japan, every now and then issuing official instructions for the purpose of promoting this object. No foreigner in Japan feels or will feel the slightest inconvenience on account of the war. Even residents who are citizens of Germany and Austria, are remaining in Japan without any feeling of danger to life or property. They are going on with their business without let or hindrance. The trains and steamboats run as in ordinary times and there is no inconvenience in travel.

Of course the prices of imported goods, especially those from Europe, have gone up a little, but the cost of all things produced in Japan, such as silks, porcelains and curios are now even cheaper than ever. Indeed this is the very best time to buy Japanese products to advantage. The cost of hotel accommodation and carriages is not beyond what is usual, having been in no way affected by the war. Letters of credit carried by tourists are honored in Japanese banks just as in former times. It is true many steamers have been requisitioned by the Government for transport service, but the larger ships, such as those of the Toyo Kisen

Digitized by Google

EFFECT OF WAR ON TOURIST TRAFFIC

By "TRAVELLER."

SINCE the outbreak of war between Japan and Germany the volume of tourist traffic in this country has greatly decreased. It is of course quite natural that tourists from Europe, which is the central scene of the bloody conflict, should give up the pleasure of foreign travel; but the same should not apply to Americans and those lands not involved in the struggle. Indeed there is reason to fear that tourists from America may make the mistake of thinking that because Japan is at war with Germany it is not advisable to visit Japan this year. As a matter of fact the war, insofar as Europe nor in Kiaochow, interferes in any way with the comfort of those wishing to tour Japan and the Far East. Travel by sea and land on the Pacific and in Japan is just as safe and comfortable as it ever was; and it is to be hoped that no one contemplating a visit to Japan will be in any way discouraged by the war.

As to Japan's war with Germany the scene of operations is confined to the Shantung peninsula in China, the main purpose being to occupy the leased territory of Kiaochow and take the capital of Tsingtau, which is now held by a small German garrison. The fine port of Japanese troops and munitions of war has been effected so rapidly and secretly that no one was aware that such a thing was going on until it was all accomplished. The nation is now calmly awaiting the news of the progress of operations by the Imperial army and navy at Tsingtau, and the public mind is calm and the social and commercial life and work of the nation go on as usual without excitement or interruption.

The Imperial Government is taking every precaution for the protection and comfort of foreign tourists as well as of foreigners living in Japan, every now and then issuing official instructions for the purpose of promoting this object. No foreigner in Japan fears or will feel the slightest inconvenience on account of the war. Even residents who are citizens of Germany and Austria, are remaining in Japan without any fearing of danger to life or property. They are going on with their business without let or hindrance. The trains and steamboats run as in ordinary times and there is no inconvenience in travel.

Of course the price of imported goods, especially those from Europe, have gone up a little, but the cost of all things produced in Japan, such as silks, porcelain and curios are now even cheaper than ever. Indeed this is the very best time to buy Japanese products to advantage. The cost of hotel accommodation and cuisine is not beyond what is usual, having been in no way affected by the war. Letters of credit carried by tourists are honored in Japanese banks just as in former times. It is true many steamers have been requisitioned by the Government for transport service, but the larger ships, such as those of the Toyo Kisen

Digitized by Google

Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Pacific Mail, still run as usual across the Pacific, following the printed schedules. Communication between Japan and America has not been interrupted at all.

There is no danger to shipping from the presence of a few German cruisers in southern waters, for these are now under surveillance by the fleets of Japan, Great Britain and France and can do no damage to shipping. The trade routes are everywhere clear and safe.

The present is the best time to visit Japan. The hotels are comfortable and are everywhere ready to welcome the foreign tourist. The slight decrease in tourist traffic this year will stimulate the managers to give all the more careful attention to those who do come from abroad. As tourist traffic in Europe is impossible at present this is the very best time to try Japan. The beauty of the country, its distinctive civilization and customs as well as its peaceful society will prove restful and interesting to all who come. To visit Japan now will prove a most agreeable change to those who have been accustomed to make Europe their objective from year to year. When then Panama Pacific Exposition opens next year many more will no doubt take advantage of their nearness to the Far East to come on to Japan, which is but a pleasant trip across from San Francisco. A voyage of only ten days on palatial steamers will suffice to bring them to the land of the Rising Sun. The comforts afforded by the magnificent steamers now crossing the Pacific make the voyage to Japan a pleasure never to be forgotten.

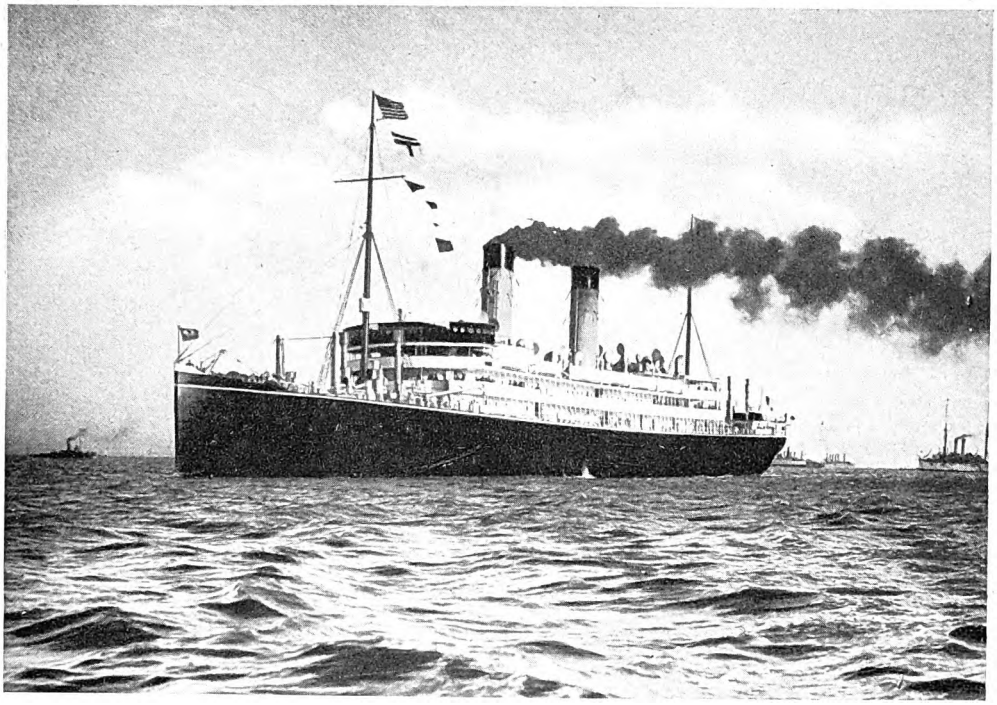
Digitized by Google

Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Pacific Mail, still run as usual across the Pacific, following the printed schedules. Communication between Japan and America has not been interrupted at all.

There is no danger to shipping from the presence of a few German cruisers in southern waters, for these are now under surveillance by the fleets of Japan, Great Britain and France and can do no damage to shipping. The trade routes are everywhere clear and safe.

The present is the best time to visit Japan. The hotels are comfortable and are everywhere ready to welcome the foreign tourist. The slight decrease in tourist traffic this year will stimulate the managers to give all the more careful attention to those who do come from abroad. As tourist traffic in Europe is impossible at present this is the very best time to try Japan. The beauty of the country, its distinctive civilization and customs as well as its peaceful society will prove restful and interesting to all who come. To visit Japan now will prove a most aggreeable change to those who have been accustomed to make Europe their objective from year to year. When then Panama Pacific Exposition opens next year many more will no doubt take advantage of their nearness to the Far East to come on to Japan, which is but a pleasant trip across from San Francisco. A voyage of only ten days on palatial steamers will suffice to bring them to the land of the Rising Sun. The comforts afforded by the magnificent steamers now crossing the Pacific make the voyage to Japan a pleasure never to be forgotten.

Digitized by Google



S. S. "SHINYO MARU," T. K. K.

SMOKING ROOM FOR IST CLASS PASSENGERS

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

JAPANESE LAW COURTS: THEIR ORGANISATION AND JURISDICTION

By THE HON. T. MIYAOKA

(OF THE TOKYO BAR, EX-MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY AND EX-COUNCILLOR OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON)

LAW is a formal science of precision and a lawyer will be pardoned for taking professional delight, if not pride in his ability to be exact. In order to be exact a general proposition has to be qualified with exceptions. Again the enunciation of exceptions might be found too broad to be precise, and they will again have to be qualified. This process of qualifying and requalifying general propositions takes one into a hopeless labrynth of details in which one might lose the bearings of the main arteries that run through the system; so the details will have to be omitted.

CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION OF LAW COURTS.

Article 57 of the Constitution of Japan provides:—

> "The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor. The organisation of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law."

Article 58 of the same Constitution provides:—

> "The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law. No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment. Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law."

Article 60 provides:—

> "All matters that fall within the competence of a Special Court shall be specially provided for by law."

Article 61 provides:—

> "No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by illegal measures of the administrative authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation specially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law."

Reading these provisions of the Constitution together, the first question that suggests itself is "What is a Special Court?" One of such special courts is mentioned in Article 61 of the Constitution itself, namely, the Court of Administrative Litigation. Prize Courts which are created in times of war only, for the condemnation of vessels captured as prizes are instances of Special Courts; but in time of peace special courts actually existing are the Court of Administrative Litigation, the Maritime Disciplinary Courts and the Tribunal which sits in the Patent Office to decide contending claims relating to patents and other allied subjects. There is but one Court of Administrative Litigation and that si

Digitized by Google

JAPANESE LAW COURTS: THEIR ORGANISATION AND JURISDICTION

By THE HON. T. MIYAOKA

(Of the Tokio Bar, Ex-Minister Plenipotentiary, and Legal Adviser of the Japanese Embassy at Washington)

I. THE Japanese Constitution, which was promulgated on the 11th February, 1889, and came into force on the 29th November, 1890, provides for the establishment of Courts of Law, and declares that the judicial power shall be exercised by the Courts according to law, in the name of the Emperor. The organisation of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

Article 58 of the same Constitution provides:—

"The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess qualifications according to law. No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment, nor suspended, nor transferred to another place nor to a non-judicial position, except by public procedure according to law. Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law."

Article 60 provides:—

"All matters that fall within the competence of a Special Court shall be specially provided for by law."

Article 61 provides:—

"No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by illegal measures of the administrative authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation specially established by law, shall be taken cognisance of by a Court of Law."

Reading these provisions of the Constitution together, the first question that suggests itself is: "What is a Special Court?" One of such special courts is mentioned in Article 61 of the Constitution itself, namely, the Court of Administrative Litigation. This Courts which are created in times of war only for the determination of rewards conferred on private persons by Special Courts; but in time of peace special courts actually existing are the Court of Administrative Litigation, the Patrimony Court and the Prefectural Boards in the matter of their duties concerning claims relating to pensions and other official salaries. There is also the Court of Accounts, since Litigation and the si

Digitized by Google

situated at Yokohama, Tokyo. Such claims only as are permitted by the express provisions of law or Imperial Ordinances to be brought before such Administrative Court, are heard and adjudicated by that Court. All claims for compensation for damage are expressly excluded from the jurisdiction of that Court. Illegal acts committed by administrative officials redress for which is permitted to be sought before the Administrative Court of Litigation, are limited by a general statute to the following matters only:—

1. Matters relating to the imposition of fines and removal from or debarment from office.

2. Matters relating to proceedings instituted for forcible collection of taxes.

3. Matters relating to the denial or cancellation of business licenses.

4. Questions relating to the use of and interference of waterways and to public works.

5. Definition of State-owned and private-owned lands.

There are some other matters which are under cognizance of the Administrative Court under various provisions of specific laws and ordinances; but the nature of the questions which are dealt with in that Court is limited from the above five categories.

There are local and superior Administrative Courts which exercise jurisdiction in matters relating to the withdrawal or suspension of licenses or permits given to carriers, officers, engineers and others engaged in the navigation of vessels. Captains and other officers, engineers and others belonging to seafaring trade are tried before this Court for disciplinary reasons in case of neglect in the performance of their duties. There are matters with which ordinary law courts have nothing to do, but which come exclusively before the Maritime Disciplinary Courts.

The tribunal of the Japanese Patent Office exercises jurisdiction in matters relating to the cancellation of Patents granted by the Japanese Government. Cases in which parties interested claim that such and such invention is outside the scope of a patent granted to an individual, cases in which an inventor claims the right to use a patented invention for the purpose of giving effect to his own invention, appeals from the decision of the Examiner of the Patent Office regarding patentability and other allied matters in regard to inventions, trademarks, designs and utility models are taken cognizance of by this Tribunal.

In the light of these explanations one is able to understand what Article 60 of the Constitution of Japan means, when it says "All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be specially provided for by law." Article 2 of the Law of the Constitution of the Courts provide that ordinary law courts shall have jurisdiction according to provisions of law both in civil and criminal matters except such matters as fall within the competency of special courts. I have indicated in a general way what are matters that fall within the jurisdiction of special courts in order that we may be able to understand what is meant by the expression "ordinary law courts" as contradistinguished from "special courts." Hong Kong practising counsels before special courts or criminal procedutions come up are ordinary law courts, while the Court of Administrative Litigation, Maritime Disciplinary Courts and the Tribunal of the Patent Office are special courts. I propose to give a description

Digitized by Google

situated at Kioicho, Tokyo. Such claims only as are permitted by the express provisions of law or Imperial Ordinances to be brought before such Administrative Court, are heard and adjudicated by that Court. All claims for compensation for damage are expressly excluded from the jurisdiction of that Court. Illegal acts committed by administrative officials redress for which is permitted to be sought before the Administrative Court of Litigation, are limited by a general statute to the following matters only :—

1. Matters relating to the imposition of internal revenue tax or administrative fees.

2. Matters relating to proceedings instituted for forcible collection of taxes.

3. Matters relating to the denial or cancellation of business licenses.

4. Questions relating to the use of and maintenance of waterways and to public works.

5. Delimitation of State-owned and private.owned lands.

There are some other matters which are taken cognizance of by the Administrative Court under express provisions of specific laws and ordinances; but the nature of the questions which are dealt with by that Court can be gauged from those that I have mentioned.

There are local and superior Maritime Disciplinary Courts which exercise jurisdiction in matters relating to the withdrawal or suspension of licenses or permits given to captains, officers, engineers and others engaged in the navigation of vessels. Captains and other officers, engineers and others belonging to sea-faring trade are tried before this Court for disciplinary reasons in case of neglect in the performance of their duties. These are matters with which ordinary law courts have nothing to do, but which come exclusively before the Maritime Disciplinary Courts.

The tribunal of the Japanese Patent Office exercises jurisdiction in matters relating to the cancellation of Letters Patent granted by the Japanese Government. Cases in which parties interested claim that such and such invention is outside the scope of a patent granted to an individual, cases in which an inventor claims the right to use a patented invention for the purpose of giving effect to his own invention, appeals from the decision of the Examiner of the Patent Office regarding patentability and other allied matters in regard to invention, trademarks, designs and utility models are taken cognizance of by this Tribunal.

In the light of these explanations one is able to understand what Article 60 of the Constitution of Japan means, when it says "all matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be specially provided for by law." Article 2 of the Law of the Constitution of Law Courts provides that ordinary law courts shall have jurisdiction according to provisions of law both in civil and criminal matters except such matters as fall within the competency of special courts. I have indicated in a general way what are matters that fall within the jurisdiction of special courts in order that we may be able to understand what is meant by the expression "ordinary law courts" as contradistinguished from "special courts." Roughly speaking, courts before which civil suits or criminal prosecutions come up are ordinary law courts, while the Court of Administrative Litigation, Maritime Disciplinary Courts and the Tribunal of the Patent Office are special Courts. I propose to give a description

Digitized by Google

of the organisation and jurisdiction of ordinary law courts. Such law courts exist by virtue of a general law called the Law of Organisation of Law Courts. That law was originally promulgated in 1890 and has been amended several times since. The last important amendments are contained in Law No. 6 of 1913.

Territorial Limit Within Which the Law of Organisation of Law Courts is Applicable.

The Constitution of Japan says that the judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law which are organised according to law, that the qualifications of judges shall be determined by law, that no judge shall be deprived of his position unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment and that all laws require the sanction of the Imperial Diet. The Constitution of Japan was promulgated in 1889 and took effect from 1890. At the time of the promulgation of the Constitution no one dreamed that within six years of its promulgation Japan would be called upon to administer a colonial possession. The cession of Formosa by China to Japan in 1895 in the Treaty of Shimonoseki presented a constitutional question never dreamed of before. Was the Constitution of Japan applicable to Formosa? Was jurisdiction in Formosa to be entrusted to Law Courts organised according to the Law of the Organisation of Law Courts? Was the constitutional guarantee relating to taxation and the making of laws, applicable to Formosa? Manifestly it was impossible to administer a colonial possession like Formosa in accordance with the limitations imposed by the Constitution of Japan. Thus a special law was enacted with the consent of the Imperial Diet declaring that for a certain length of time matters which would require legal enactment in Japan might be regulated by the administrative ordinances of the Governor-General of Formosa, subject to the provision that such orders were to be submitted through the Prime Minister to His Majesty the Emperor for Imperial sanction. A law conferring such legislative authority on the Governor-General has been repeatedly re-enacted; and the one now in force is the law of 1906 which was renewed in 1911. This law by the express terms of its provision continues in operation until December 31st, 1916. The organisation of law courts in Formosa is determined not by Japanese Law of the Organisation of Law Courts but by the Order in Council of the Governor-General of Formosa promulgated with the Imperial sanction on July 19th, 1898. Article I of that Order in Council provides that the Law Courts of Formosa are immediately subordinate to the Governor-General and administer justice in civil and criminal matters. "Directly subordinate" means that there is no intervening official or authority between the Governor-General and the Law Courts but that the law courts are subordinate to the authority of the Governor-General. It will thus be seen that there is an immense difference between the law courts of Japan Proper and of the law courts of Formosa. Under the terms of the Constitution of Japan law courts are independent of the administrative or the legislative branch of the Imperial Government; but in Formosa we find the judiciary subordinated to the Governor-General who, subject to the higher authority of the Imperial Government, represents the highest authority in Formosa not only with regard to civil, fiscal and military matters but also

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

exercises legislative authority. In Formosa there are one supreme court, three District Courts and one Branch of a District Court, all of which form no part of the judicial system of Japan proper.

When the lease of Kwantung in which Port Arthur and Dairen are situated, was acquired by Japan as the result of the Russo-Japanese war, the Japanese judiciary consisting of a supreme court and a district or local court was established in that territory subordinate to the Governor-General. Similarly when the Kingdom of Korea was merged with the Empire of Japan the judicial system of Korea was reorganised as a branch of the Governor-General's Office. The judiciary in Korea consists of one supreme court, three appellate courts and eight district courts with sixty branch offices of the district courts. With the acquisition of Formosa as an integral part of Japan, questions of colonial administration and of the territorial extent within which the constitutional guarantee must be respected, presented themselves for immediate solution. Upon the acquisition of Kwantung and the merger of the Kingdom of Korea with Japan it was only natural that the principles adopted with reference to Formosa should have served as a precedent.

The foregoing survey of the constitutional position of the Japanese judiciary will now bring me to the subject with which I wish to deal. We have seen that Special Courts have to be eliminated, in the first place, to arrive at the ordinary law courts. In the second place we have seen that the law courts of Formosa, of Korea and of Kwantung, have to be alike eliminated. The judiciary of Korea forms no part of the judicial system of Japan proper. Similarly there are independent judiciaries in Formosa and Kwantung.

There is one more territory which we will have to examine in dealing with the Japanese judicial system, and that is Kabafuto or Saghalien. In the case of Kabafuto there is no delegation of legislative authority such as we find with regard to Formosa, Korea and Kwantung. In a law promulgated on March 29th, 1907 with the consent of the Imperial Diet, it is provided that the laws of Japan which are in part or in their entirety applicable to Kabafuto shall be designated by Imperial Ordinance. In pursuance of that law an Imperial Ordinance was issued on March 31st of the same year declaring among other things that the Law of the Organisation of Law Courts was applicable to Kabafuto. Thus Saghalien forms an integral part of the judicial system of Japan, whereas Korea, Formosa and Kwantung form independent judicial units.

Law Courts of Japan Proper.

The present Law of the Organisation of Law Courts was originally enacted on February 10th, 1890 and has been amended in various directions by subsequent legislation and particularly by Law No. 6 of 1913. Article I of that law provides that the following are the ordinary law courts.—

1. *Ku Saibansho* or Local Court;
2. *Chiho Saibansho* or District Court;
3. *Kosoin* or Court of Appeal;
4. *Dai Shin In* or Court of Cassation.

In Japan Proper, that is to say, in those territories that formed the Empire of Japan before the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5 with the subsequent addition of Saghalien, there is one *Dai-Shin-In* or Court of Cassation, seven Appellate

Digitized by Google

Courts, fifty District Courts, sixty-two branches of District Courts, and one hundred and eighty-four Local Courts. In this country ordinary law courts are not established according to the different classes of subjects they deal with, such as probate, admiralty, or divorce courts. With the exception of such matters as fall within the jurisdiction of special courts, ordinary law courts exercise jurisdiction both in civil and criminal matters. In the lowest court, called the *Ku Saibansho*, one judge, sitting alone with the clerk of the Court, is competent to discharge judicial functions. In courts above the grade of a District Court a judge sitting alone is not competent to discharge his functions. All cases must be heard and tried before a division or a department of the Court composed of three judges in a district or an appellate court, and of five judges in the Court of Cassation. Attached to every court there is a Public Procurators' Office. In criminal matters it is the duty of the Public Procurator to conduct the prosecution in behalf of the Crown and to ask the law court to apply the laws against the defendant, and to see that the sentence of the court is properly executed. In civil matters if the Public Procurator deems it necessary to do so, he may ask the Court to give him notice of trials that are coming up and he shall be permitted to express opinions at the hearing, and generally in all matters relating to administration of justice it is the duty of a Public Procurator as the guardian of public interests to see that judicial administration is carried out in accordance with law. A Public Procurator is independent of the law court although he is an officer of the court in the same sense as the barristers are. He is amenable to the orders of his superior officer. There is a Procurator-General attached to the Court of Cassation, a Chief Procurator attached to each Appellate Court and a Chief Procurator to each District Court. The Procurator highest in rank among those attached to Local Court is called the Senior Procurator. The Procurator-General is the senior officer of all the procurators of Japan Proper. The Chief Procurator of an Appellate Court is the official superior not only of the Procurators attached to that particular Court but of all the Procurators attached to every District Court within the jurisdiction of that Appellate Court, and of all the Public Procurators attached to the Local Courts established within the jurisdiction of the District Courts concerned. The Chief Procurator of a District Court is the official superior not only of all the Procurators of that particular District Court but of all the Procurators attached to each of the Local Courts established within the jurisdiction of that District Court. It will thus be seen that a Public Procurator is subordinate to his official superiors in precisely the same manner as all other administrative officers are. The difference between a Public Procurator and an ordinary administrative officer in point of tenure of office is that, whereas an ordinary administrative officer holds office during the pleasure of the Crown subject to a certain measure of protection offered by an Imperial Ordinance governing the status of civil functionaries, a Public Procutator can not be divested of office against his will except by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Attached to every law court there is a Secretariat or clerk's office of the Court. Thus we find as a general proposition that in every court there are firstly Judges, secondly public procurators, and thirdly the clerks of the Court. In describing the organisation and jurisdiction of law courts I shall begin with the lowest court and proceed upwards through the different grades.

Kusaibansho or Local Court.

The jurisdiction of a Local Court in civil matters is as follows:—

1. Claims involving an amount of money not exceeding ¥500.00 or a claim relating to movable or immovable property not exceeding in value the sum of ¥500.00

2. Irrespective of the amount of money or the value of the object of litigation:

   a. Questions relating to the surrender of possession, use or occupa-

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

tion of dwelling houses and other buildings.

b. Questions relating to repairs of buildings, etc.

c. Questions relating to the boundaries of real property.

d. Actions relating to possession only.

e. Actions relating to contract of employment between an employer and an employe of which the time of employment does not exceed one year.

f. Disputes arising between the guests and a hotel-keeper or a restaurant-keeper, or between passengers and a common carrier either by sea or land, with reference to the hotel or the restaurant-keeper's charges or the passage money to be paid by the traveller, etc., etc.

In criminal matters a Local Court has jurisdiction with respect to

a. All petty offences punishable with imprisonment or detention not exceeding 30 days or fine not exceeding ¥20.00.

b. All offences which are punishable with imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years with or without hard labor or with fine exceeding ¥20.00.

In case of offences referred to under (b) a Local Court has jurisdiction only in cases where the defendant has not been submitted to the examination of the Judge of Preliminary Investigation. In this connection I have to explain that when a Public Procurator institutes examination into a criminal offence, he decides as the result of his investigation either to drop the matter, or immediately to send the case to public trial, or ask the Judge of Preliminary Investigation to examine the case. In case a criminal matter has been investigated by a Judge of Preliminary Investigation and in the event of the Judge deeming it appropriate to send the case to public trial, then such case comes up before the Criminal Branch of the District Court and not before the Local Court. The jurisdiction of Local Courts in criminal matters is, therefore, limited to petty offences or to such heavier offences as have not been submitted to the examination of the Judge of Preliminary Investigation.

In the Local Court, besides civil or criminal actions, there is a large volume of business which falls under the description of non-litigious matters. There are such matters, for example, as the selection of directors or trustees of civil corporations, the custody of the property of persons who have absconded, the question of enabling a creditor to collect a claim which his debtor has against a third party, the question of the custody of documents relating to common property, the voluntary abdication of the headship of a family, the selection of a successor to the headship of a family, the convocation of family councils, questions relating to the consent or declaration of the heir to succeed to the headship of a family, the probate and the execution of wills, the registration of civil corporations and the registration of contracts of separate property entered into between husband and wife. Such are, roughly speaking, the so-called non-litigious civil matters. Besides such civil matters, there are so-called commercial non-litigious matters, such as questions relating to commercial corporations, particularly their winding up, the registration of trade names and of minors and married women engaged in business and their legal representatives, the registration of managers and the registration of commercial corporations such as the partnership or *Société en nom collectif*, *Société en Commandite*, joint-stock companies, foreign corporations, etc. It is provided in the Law of the Organisation of Law Courts that among litigious matters, those relating to registration may be entrusted to the clerks of the court. Thus in Japan the functions of the registrar of companies are discharged by clerks under the direction of the senior judges of Local Courts.

District Courts.

The jurisdiction of a District Court is either original or appellate. If according to the provisions of the Law of the Organisation of Law Courts a case is to be begun in a District Court, then the

Digitized by Google

lawyers say that the District Court has original jurisdiction over that case. In other words, the District Court is the Court of first instance in that matter. If a case originates in a Local Court and comes up on appeal to the District Court we say that the jurisdiction exercised by that Court in such a case is appellate. In that case the District Court is a court of second instance. In civil matters a District Court has original jurisdiction in matters that do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Local Court. There is also a special provision in the Law of the Organisation of Law Courts to the effect that in all civil actions brought against a member of the Imperial Family the jurisdiction both in the first and the second instance belongs to the Appellate Court of Tokyo. Therefore, such cases which have never been and which are not likely to arise, are outside the jurisdiction of any District Court. But in all other matters the District Court has original jurisdiction as the Court of first instance. District Courts have appellate jurisdiction in all cases coming up from the judgment of a Local Court. Besides, without waiting for a final judgment there are cases in which appeal is allowed by law from the ruling or an order of a court in the form of an objection. Such objections as are permissible against the ruling or the order of a Local Court are heard by the District Court as the Court of second instance.

In criminal matters also the jurisdiction of a District Court is either original or appellate. All criminal cases which do not fall within the jurisdiction of a Local Court come up in the first instance before a District Court with the exception of certain specified offences regarding which jurisdiction is reserved to the Court of Cassation as the Court of the first and the last instance. The District Courts have appellate jurisdiction over all criminal cases that originate in the Local Courts. Under certain specified circumstances objections to the rulings or the order of Local Court are permitted to be made, and such cases also come up on objection before the District Courts.

Just as Local Courts have jurisdiction in the so called non-litigious matters, so matters relating to bankruptcy fall within the jurisdiction of District Courts. Such objections as are allowed from rulings or orders of Local Courts in non-litigious matters come up for hearing before District Courts.

In a District Court there are one or more civil and one or more criminal departments or divisions. For example, in the Tokyo District Court there are three criminal divisions and four civil divisions. All trials whether civil or criminal that take place before the District Court are heard by Tribunals consisting of three judges, of which the one highest in rank who sits in the middle and is called the Presiding Judge, conducts the proceedings while his two associates sit on either side. In each District Court there is the President of that Court who directs the general affairs of the Court and supervises its administration. There is, therefore, but one President to each District Court but there will be as many Presidents of the Tribunals as there are different divisions. It is the duty of the Minister of State for Justice to name one or, if necessary, more judges from among the judges of each District Court to be the Judges of Preliminary Investigation.

As already stated there is a Procurators' Office in each District Court. The Chief Procurator of that District Court is the official chief of all the Public Procurators attached to that Court and to the Local Courts within the jurisdiction of that District Court.

The division of the Judges into different groups to constitute such divisions or departments is made in accordance with the general rules prescribed by the Minister of Justice in regard to the division of the work of the District Courts. The Presiding Judge of each Division or Department is named by the Minister of Justice. The assignment of the Judges of the same District Court to the different Divisions for the ensuing judicial year is decided upon at a meetnig to be held at each District Court. Such a meeting is presided over by the President of that Court and is attended by the Chiefs of Divisions as well as one senior Judge from every Division. The delibera-

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

tions of such a meeting are decided by the majority of votes of the judges present and in case of equal division the Judge who acts as the Chairman has the casting vote. The President of a District Court names himself the Division or Department of which he will act as the Presiding Judge. Such assignment of judges to different divisions is made once every year for the next succeeding judicial year. The fiscal year of the Japanese Government commences on April 1st and terminates on March 31st, but the judicial year follows the calendar year. It commences on the first day of January and terminates on December 31st.

The assignment of Judges into different groups once made is not altered for the year unless it is found that some particular Division has too much business and is overworked, while others have not as much work. Readjustments are made if some of the judges have been transferred to another Court or are prevented for any length of time from attending to their duties in consequence of illness or any other cause. When the Minister of Justice is convinced that there is more business in a given District Court than can be successfully dealt with by the existing Divisions, he has authority under the law to create one or more Divisions in that Court in addition to the existing Divisions. In case any Judge of a District Court is prevented by some cause from attending to his duties and the President of that District Court deems it necessary to appoint a substitute, the President may name some other judge to take his place. Should the President be unable to find such substitute from among the judges in his own Court, he has the authority to select any of the judges of the Local Court within the jurisdiction of that District Court to fill such vacancy.

Appellate Court.

An Appellate Court is presided over by a President, and like a District Court consists of several criminal and civil departments. For example in the Tokyo Appellate Court there are four criminal departments and three civil departments. Each department has its President who acts as the Presiding Judge in all cases coming before that Department for trial. Rules relating to the division of the work of the District Court and the filling of vacancies in the constitution of tribunals, etc. apply to Appellate Court with slight modifications. Should the President of an Appellate Court find it impossible in case of hindrance to one of the judges to find a substitute to fill a vacancy in the tribunal temporarily from among the judges of his own Court, he is authorized to require the President of any of the District Courts within the jurisdiction of his Court to elect and send to the Appellate Court one of the judges of the District Court to fill the vacancy for the time being. The jurisdiction of an Appellate Court is generally speaking confined to cases on appeal from the decision, ruling or order of a District Court. The Appellate Court of Tokyo, however, acts as the Court of first instance as well as of second in civil claims against members of the Imperial Family. Subject to such exceptions the jurisdiction of an Appellate Court is limited firstly to appeals from the judgment rendered in the first instance by a District Court, and secondly to the hearing of such objections as are permitted by law to be raised against a ruling or an order of a District Court made in the first instance.

I have already stated that in minor cases both in civil and criminal matters Local Courts exercise jurisdiction in the first instance. From the judgment of a Local Court an appeal can always be made to a District Court. In specific cases appeals are also permitted to be made at a District Court in the form of objections against a ruling or an order of a Local Court. In such cases the District Court acts as the Court of second instance. From the decision of a District Court in the second instance there is no second appeal to an Appellate Court, but on pure questions of law appeal can be taken directly to the Court of Cassation in the same way as against a decision, ruling or an order of an Appellate Court.

To each of the Appellate Courts there is attached a Public Procurators' Office and a Secretariat.

Digitized by Google

Court of Cassation.

Dai-Shin-In or the Court of Cassation is the highest Law Court of the Empire. A Court by this name was first established by the Imperial Rescript of April 14th, 1875. In France the Supreme Court is called "La cour de Cassation" from the verb "casser" meaning to break, that is to say, quash or annull judgment. The function of the Court of Cassation is to quash judgments rendered by one of the lower courts if such judgments are found to be erroneous in point of law. If the Court of Cassation upon hearing the arguments of the appellant and of the respondent finds the judgment was well-founded in law, it confirms the same. On quashing the judgment of a lower court the Court of Cassation renders a judgment itself, or refers the case to another Court for new trial. No appeal to the Dai-Shin-In or the Supreme Court is permitted on questions of fact. The appeal must necessarily be based on some legal ground. The Court of Cassation will hear no appeal unless the statement of appeal shows some plausible ground to sustain the contention that the Court below in arriving at its judgment, or in giving a ruling or an order, erred either in the interpretation or the application of law. In the absence of a single court to examine the correctness of an interpretation or an application of law as the Court of final resort, the interpretation and the applications of law might vary according to different law courts. There are fifty District Courts which may hear cases on appeal, that have originated in any of the Local Courts. There are seven Courts of Appeal which hear cases on appeal from the decision of the District Courts. There are thus altogether fifty-seven law courts that are competent to render decision in the second instance. If there were no higher court to which a case could be taken in the third instance from the judgment rendered by any one of the fifty-seven courts, the dicta of the latter courts on law might conflict with one another. Thus the necessity arises for some organisation by means of which interpretation and application of law can be unified. Such is the function of the Court of Cassation.

The Court of Cassation is presided over by its President who is the highest judicial officer of the Empire. There is a Minister of State for Justice who is a member of the Cabinet and is responsible for the administration of law courts; but he is absolutely powerless to direct the proceedings of law courts or to interfere in any way with their judicial function. The Minister of Justice, in other words, is an administrative officer who attends to the administrative business, but cannot direct the judicial business of law courts. The President of the Court of Cassation ranks with the Cabinet Minister.

The Law of the Organisation of Law Courts provides that one or more civil and criminal departments may be created in the Court of Cassation. As a matter of fact there are now three criminal and two civil departments in the Court of Cassation. Each department is presided over by the President of such Department.

The division of the work of the Court of Cassation and the order in which judges are to represent one another in the discharge of their duties in case of hindrance are determined in advance by the President of the Court with the concurrence of the Associate Justices. The President of the Court names himself the Department over which he proposes to preside during the ensuing judicial year. In case of impediment to any of the judges should it be found necessary to fill the vacancy but there is no available judge in the Court of Cassation itself, the President of the Court may require the President of the Appellate Court to detail one of the Judges of that Court to fill such vacancy. The Law of the Organisation of Law Courts deliberately says "the President of the Court of Cassation may requisition the President of the Appellate Court of the place where it sits," because under some contingencies the Court of Cassation may sit not in Tokyo but in another city, as it once did at Otsu, but under normal circumstances Tokyo is the seat of the Court of Cassation, and the temporary vacancies are filled from among the judges of the

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Appellate Court of Tokyo. The opinion on a legal point expressed by the Court of Cassation in delivering judgment binds the lower Courts. It sometimes happens that when a case comes up on one or more legal grounds to the Court of Cassation, the Department before which the case is heard or some of the judges composing the Tribunal hold an opinion on law which is contrary to the decision already rendered by one or another of the Departments of the same Court in another case. Legal ideas in Japan grow as elsewhere. A judgment rendered by one of the Departments of the Court of Cassation may, after the lapse of some years, be found in the opinion of more progressive judges to be based on an erroneous conception or erroneous construction of law. If is, only natural if with the progress of time a contrary legal sentiment should sometimes be created among the Judges of the Court of Cassation who would like to see the dictum reversed upon which the judgment of former years rested. The law, therefore, prescribes that if in a case pending before any Department one or more judges should hold an opinion contrary to the principles on which the judgment of former years was based, the President of that Department should report the existence of such contrary opinion to the President of the Court of Cassation. The President of the Court upon hearing such a report convenes a tribunal composed either of all the judges of the Court or of all the judges of the civil departments or of the criminal departments. The case shall then be heard before such exceptionally large tribunal and decision rendered. If in the progress of human wisdom it is found that a branch of the Court of Cassation itself had made an error either in the construction or in the application of law, then a larger tribunal composed of the judges of all the civil departments, of all the criminal departments, or of all the judges of the Court sit together to hear a case; and such a tribunal is competent to deliver a judgment which would be in opposition to the interpretation or application of law already enunciated by one Department of the same Court. Until the Law of the Organisation of Law Courts was amended in April 1913 cases originating in the lowest court, that is to say Local Courts, never went to the Court of Cassation. From the decision of a Local Court there was an appeal to the District Court, as now, both on the question of law and of fact. From the decision of the District Court there was a second appeal to the Appellate Court on points of law. Under that regime cases originating in the lowest Court never went up any higher than the Appellate Court. We tried that system until 1913 but found that sometimes different decisions were rendered on points of law by different Courts of Appeal. The unification of the application and interpretation of law could therefore, not be assured. Under the present system a case in the third instance, if permitted at all, goes always before the Court of Cassation and not before a Court of Appeal. The Court of Cassation as the court of final resort, has, therefore, jurisdiction in :—

(a) Appeal from judgment rendered in the second instance either by a District or by an Appellate Court.
(b) Hearing of objections made in pursuance of law against a ruling or an order of a District Court in the second instance, or against a ruling or an order of an Appellate Court.

The function of the Court of Cassation in the cases referred to are, therefore, purely for the unification of the interpretation and application of law. Special original jurisdiction of the Court of Cassation is provided for in cases which we regard to be of paramount importance, namely, in cases where any personal injury has been done or attempted to be made against any member of the Imperial Family, in cases of offences that constitute acts of rebellion or preparation for or conspiracy to set rebellion on foot, in cases of the crimes of aiding a rebellion by furnishing war materials, money, grain or any other material, and in cases of offences committed by a member of the Imperial Family punishable with imprisonment. In case of such special offences the Court of Cassation itself conducts both the preli-

Digitized by Google

minary investigation and the public trial. When the Court of Cassation exercises original jurisdiction, it may sit in the building of the Appellate Court or of the District Court of the place where the investigation and trial will have to be conducted.

We have seen that in a District Court and in an Appellate Court three jndges constitute a tribunal. In the Court of Cassation each tribunal is composed of five judges. In the case of the larger tribunal convened for the purpose of hearing a case with a view to eventually reversing the enunciation of a legal principle, more than two-thirds of all the judges of the departments convened must be present in order to constitute the necessary quorum. Such a tribunal is presided over by the judge who is highest in rank among all the participating judges, or by the President of the Court himself.

In the Court of Cassation there is a Public Procurators' Office as in all other courts, and the chief of such office is the Porucrator General of the Empire. This officer like the President of the Court of Cassation has the same rank as a Cabinet Minister, and, as already stated, is the official senior of all the Public Procurators of the Empire.

Conclusion

There is an old Chinese adage that "people shall be made to conform themselves to law. Laws shall not be made known to them." In adopting Chinese civilization with its merits and drawbacks we have also imported this principle of oriental despotism. During the regime of the Tokugawa Shogunate the body of laws was, as far as the people were concerned, a sealed book not only in the territories directly governed by the authority of the Shogun but in the respective dominions of the feudal Daimyos who were in a sense independent sovereigns. When I was a student of law in the Imperial University at Tokyo the *corpus juris* of the Tokugawa Shogunate known as "The Hundred Articles" was printed for our instruction by the authorities of the University with modern movable types. During the Shogunate, however, the so-called "Hundred Articles" were carefully copied by the officials who were in the privileged position of administering these laws. It is true that whenever an act which had not been a crime heretofore was to be condemned as a crime, special enactment was made public, but the body of the criminal law itself remained unpublished.

When the Emperor Meiji ascended the throne in 1868 His Majesty took an oath consisting of five declarations, of which the last two read as follows:—

> "Abusive practices of old shall be abolished, and hereafter the government shall be conducted on the principles of righteousness co-extensive with the heavens and the earth."
>
> "Wisdom shall be sought in all parts of the world and the foundation of the Empire thereby strengthened."

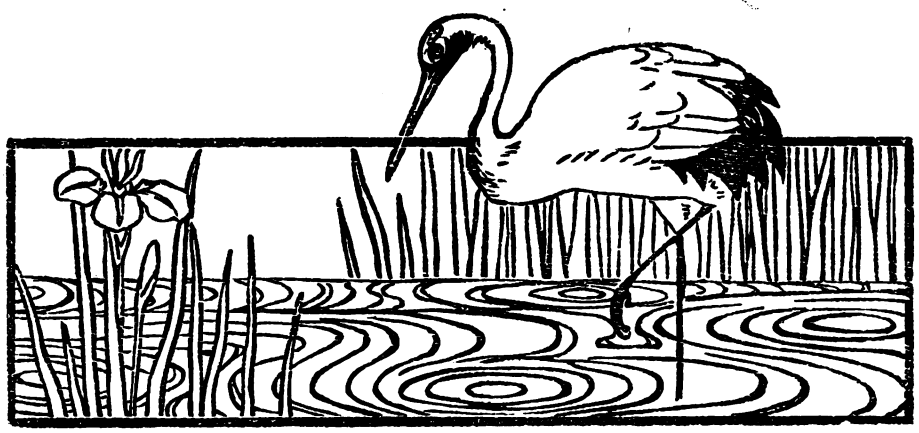
These declarations together with others to the maintenance of which the Emperor Mutsuhito pledged himself, have laid the foundation of the liberal and progressive policies which have marked his era. On December 20th of the lunar calendar of the third year of Meiji, that is to say, of 1870, a general penal code entitled "*Shinritsu Koryo*" or "Principles of New Statutes" was promulgated. That law was mainly based on principles of Chinese criminal law of the Min Dynasty. In 1873 it was replaced by a body of laws called "Amended Laws" in which European ideas were more or less adopted. In 1880 a penal code based on the principles of French penal code and drafted by a French jurist, Boissonade, was promulgated after a careful revision by the Senate which was a deliberative assembly created by the Emperor Meiji in 1875. That Penal Code took effect in 1882 and marked the beginning of Japan's adoption of laws based on the principles of European jurisprudence. Simultaneously with the creation of a deliberative assembly called the *Genroin* or Senate, the Court of Cassation was created in 1875 for the unification of judicial interpretation. The practice of convening the Governors of different Provinces in a general assembly at the Department of Home Affairs was also commenced in that year. I have

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

already alluded to the fact that the Constitution of Japan was promulgated on February 11th, 1889 and took effect from November 29th, 1890 when the Imperial Diet was opened in person by the Emperor Meiji. It was the policy of the Japanese Government to enact all important laws before the convening of the Imperial Diet, for it was feared that the people's representatives in their eagerness to assert the rights of the people might legislate in too advanced a spirit of liberalism. The late Prince, then Count, Ito and other statesmen of the period foresaw the danger of dividing with the Diet the responsibility of enacting organic and other laws that would be needed in assuring to the people the benefits of a constitutional form of government. Thus most part of the Civil Code of Japan, the Commercial Code, the Law of the Organisation of Law Courts, the Law of Administrative Litigation, the Law of Disciplinary Punishment for Judges were all enacted in the year 1880 before the meeting of the Imperial Diet.

The present organisation of law courts is based on the law which was first enacted in 1890 and was subsequently revised on several occasions, notably by Law No. 6 of 1913. By the Constitution of Japan the legislative power is exercised by the Emperor only with the consent of the two Houses of the Imperial Diet. No law can be enacted and no tax raised without the consent of the people's representatives. The administrative authority is, on the other hand, reserved to the Emperor, but his Ministers of State are responsible for his acts. The judicial authority is exercised in the name of the Emperor by the courts of law and in accordance with law. While, therefore, the Emperor remains the fountain of legislative, administrative and judicial authority, the exercise of each of these three attributes of sovereignty is not only separated from one another, but there are constitutional limitations imposed on the exercise of such powers. The principle of the division of sovereign right into legislative, executive and judicial power was the cardinal principle of the French Revolution. The Constitution of Japan rests on such division of powers, and we have in Japan, as in countries of European civilisation, law courts which are absolutely independent of the legislative or the executive branch of the Imperial Government.



Digitized by Google

FUNDAMENTAL SOLUTION OF JAPANESE FINANCE

By Dr. INAJIRO TAJIRI

THE proper manipulation of finance is the most difficult problem Japan has to face; and in Japan it is perhaps more difficult than in any other country in the world. And yet there is no country on earth where is such hope for the future, if all classes combine and coöperate toward the one end of fiancial consolidation.

The question that most vitally affects national finance in this country is that of food. It is in fact the great fundamental problem of the nation. Solve this problem and the problem of finance is solved. At present our food supply is deficient and renders us a debtor nation. This is reflected in our excess of imports over exports, and our unfavorable balance of trade generally. The Government is in debt and private enterprise is in debt to the extent of hundreds of millions. Many of our municipalities are in debt too. More than 200,000,000 *yen* of our business capital is foreign money. It is not too much to say that the whole difficuly lies in our deficiency in food supply, chiefly in rice, the staff of life in Japan.

The annual supply of rice for the nation, deficient as it already is, is made more so by annual consumption of 20,000,000 bushels by the breweries for making saké. In eating rice as our chief food to-day we are verily eating the money of the usurer. So long as such a state of affairs continues we cannot hope to make much progress financially nor expand as a nation. There are those who say we should eat barley, but even that crop is totally insufficient to meet the demand. Beans also make good food, but they are also deficient in quantity. We imported last year 12,000,000 *yen* worth of barley and 70,000,000 worth of beans.

At this rate it will be a long time before Japan becomes a creditor nation. Great Britain, our ally, does not produce more than 25 per cent of what she consumes in grain and yet she is a creditor nation, a condition all due to thriving business and industry. So we see that deficiency of food supply need not necessarily mean that a nation should be a debtor country. The United States is a debtor country to Britain because of the enormous investments of British capital in that country. What Japan wants to achieve is the same condition. We must bring about a reorganization of our commerce and industry, and do more to encourage colonization. But none of these reforms will be more than skin-deep until we take into consideration the rice supply. If we go on importing the most necessary article of food and export only luxuries and ornaments we cannot bring about the desired change.

The first reform essential is the readjustment of our cultivated lands. If this were properly done we could ensure an annual increase in the rice crop of at least 35,000,000 bushels. Much also could be done in the way of exterminating insects

Digitized by Google

FUNDAMENTAL SOLUTION OF JAPANESE EMBARGO

By Dr. Ina Jiro Tajiri

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

injurious to rice. It is said that as many as 75,000,000 bushels are destroyed annually by insects. By improved methods of cultivation the barley crop could also be greatly increased. We should, moreover, encourage the custom of growing two crops a year.

There is further hope in the direction of increased crops in Hokkaido, Korea and Formosa. The climate favors us in every way; and in the more southern regions of the empire two crops a year can very easily be raised. Usually when the weather is not favorable in Japan proper it is favorable in Korea or Formosa, and this is another advantage. Typhoons do a great deal of damage to crops in Japan because they usually come when the grain is maturing, but they come to Formsa when the grain is only two or three inches high. Formosa is therefore like a reserve force to an army. We certainly should do our best consistently with what nature has placed in our hands. We cannot do more, but we should never do less: and we *are* doing less. We are too fond of working for appearnnces instead of reality. We lack sincerity. There are also errors and ingnorance in taking care of rice after it is harvested, that have to be remedied, if we are to bring about the desired reforms. The custom of eating polished rice must also be diminished as far as possible. There is no doubt that polished rice is not so wholesome as the other; and in the polishing process as much as ten per cent of the grain is wasted, the waste at the same time meaning a decrease in the food quality of the grain.

What Japan has to do then, if she would establish her prosperity on sure foundations, is to make agriculture the main avocation of the people. Let us become as successful a commercial and industrial people as we can, yet we should never forget that without agriculture there is no hope for us as a nation. The reforms we bring about in this direction will have more lasting good than any other. It is the best policy for promoting national economy. Those who hold that in a country like Japan industry rather than agriculture should be made the foundation of national economy, take but a very superficial view of the situation. It is such illconsidered notions as this that lead so many of our young men to forsake the land and wander off to lose themslves in the cities, where they come to nothing. This is a tendency that should be opposed and rectified. Why does the average farmer when he visits the city register himself at the hotel as without occupation? Surely here we have an example of a false view of life. The farmer's is as noble an occupation as that of the merchant or the government official.

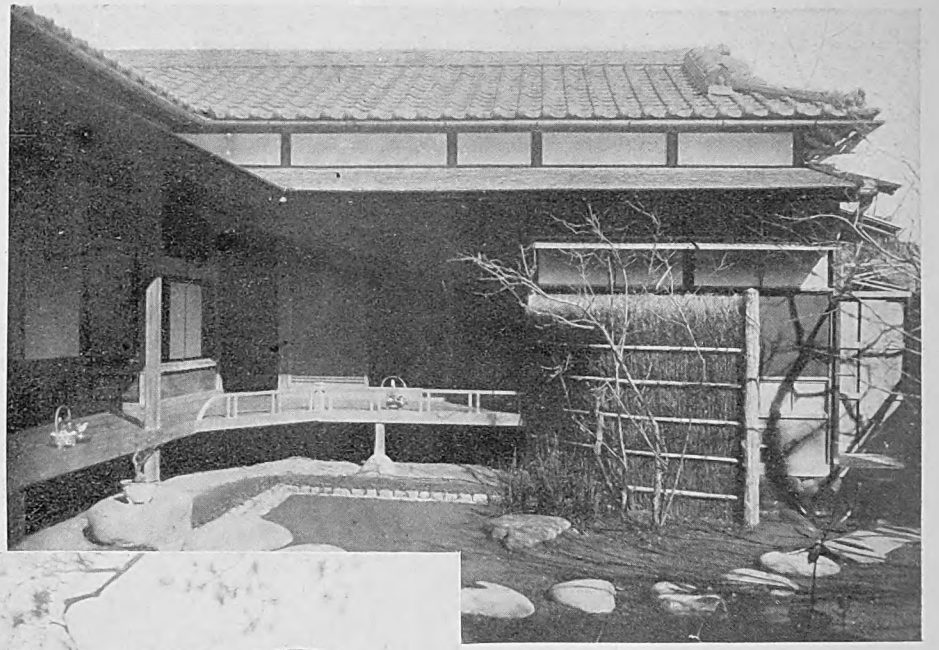
Another reform necessary to the consolidation of our national economy is in relation to our foreign trade. At present our condition is that we import necessities and export luxuries. Thus our foreign trade is made dependent on things which people want only when they have money to spare. What we must do is to export the permament necessities of life, such as foods and the things of daily life. All the luxuries we now export, such as silk, for instance, will in the near future be produced equally well in the lands now buying from us. We must learn to grow our own cotton, as we are new attempting to do in Korea.

Japan needs to be careful to guard against the western tendency to run after ornament and to be reckless of the more practical things of life. Our people should think more about the substance and mearning of life. The foundation of national economy depends much on the economy of individuals. It seems to me if we began by reforms in the supply and consumption of food and then go on to improve commerce and industry we would be taking the right and natural course.

Digitized by Google

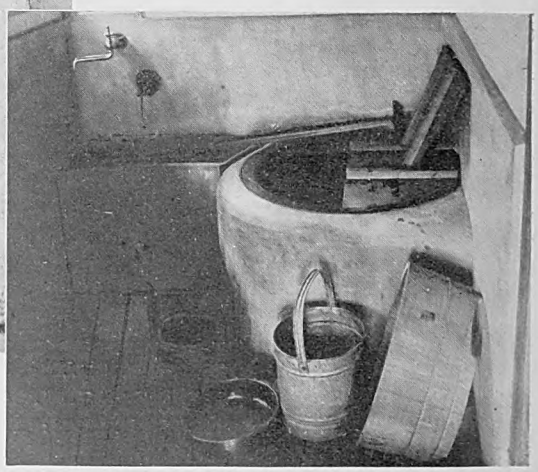
THE FUJITA COMPANY: GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER MINING, SMELTING AND ESSAYING: ALL KINDS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER IN ANY QUANTITY: LAND RECLAMATION AND AGRICULTURE: MAIN OFFICE, OSAKA, JAPAN

Digitized by Google



MIDDLE CLASS HOUSE

GATEWAY



BATHROOM

Digitized by Google

MIDDLE CLASS JAPANESE HOUSES

IN a country where classification socially is yet in a transition stage it is rather difficult to know just what people may be ranked among the middle classes. In Japan the middle class does not form the backbone of the nation to the same extent as in western countries. The vast majority may be classed as lower and upper classes, the former being by far the larger number. Consequently the middle class at present constitutes a sort of fringe on the upper circles as well as the cream of the lower ranks on its way upward. As to the question whether a family may be classed as middle rank, most Japanese would probably decide the matter by the amount of income. A family enjoying an income of from one to three hundred *yen* a month would be reckoned as included in the middle class, provided the family did not belong to the merchant or the agricultural calling. Farmers and tradesmen seem to be considered a class apart.

The middle class people live in houses that cost from one thousand to five thousand *yen*, the former having about five rooms and the latter ten. Cheap lots and frequency of earthquakes cause the Japanese house to rise seldom beyond two storeys, and for the most part only to only one. The entrance to the house is called the *genkan*, or vestibule, forming a place where the guest may remove shoes and wraps and await welcome from the lady of the house. Here also hat and coat racks stand; and such things as overcoats are always removed before entering the guest room. The guest is ushered from the *genkan* into the *zashiki*, or sitting room, which is the room of ceremony, the chief room of the house. Another room is known as the *ōsetsuma*, a kind of parlour, often used as the guest room. These two rooms, like the sitting room and the drawing room of foreign houses, form the two most important rooms in a Japanese house. The master of the house also has a room of his own, known as the *shujin-no-ima*, which he uses for the most part as a study, his books and writing table being kept there. Sometimes he may also entertain his most intimate friends in that room. The *fujin-no-ima*, or sitting room of the mistress of the house, is another important section of the Japanese house. In this room the lady of the house keeps some chests of drawers, a kind of bureau containing her clothes. She uses the place both as a dressing and a sewing room. The room called the *cha-no-ma* corresponds to the western dining-room; and may also be used by the mistress at times to receive unexpected guests of inferior rank or her own relatives and more intimate friends. There are also *gejo-beya* for the maid-servants, and *shosei-beya* for dependents of the family. These usually constitute two or three young men whose duty it is to wait on the master of the house, and in idle moments they use their room as a study. They also act as waiters to receive guests at the door. The younger members of the family often share this room. Another room known as the *shafu-beya* is for the jinrikisha man or janitor. Every house, of course, has a special room for the kitchen and one for the bath.

To set up a household of the above proportions is by no means an easy task, with the present cost of living, unless one happens to inherit money. Most people of this class live in rented houses. Tokyo house rents are the highest in the empire, the lowest for a house of ten rooms being not less than 30 or 40 *yen* a month, while an eight-roomed house cannot be

Digitized by Google

MIDDLE CLASS JAPANESE HOUSES

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

had for less than 25 *yen* a month. The householder has not only his rent, but he must also make a deposit of money with the landlord, double or even three times the amount of the monthly rent. This security money is known as *shikikin*, and when payment of rent falls in arrears the sum is deducted from the deposit fund. The security money is refunded to the tenant after the expiration of the lease if all the rent is paid up to date.

As to furniture the middle classes are as simple in their tastes as the upper classes. In the *cha-no-ma* there is the *hibachi* for making tea, a *tetsubin*, or pot for boiling water and a tea cabinet for cakes and tea, as well as the accompanying dishes. There is also a *tabakobon*, or tobacco tray for the use of smokers, with its lump of live charcoal hidden in a brazier of ashes, and a tray for cigar or pipe ash. Bureaux may be found in any room for the reception of clothes or other articles belonging to the members of the family. A *nagamochi*, or long chest, is used for putting away garments not in every day use. In the master's study there is a low table where he reclines when reading or writing, on which will stand his inkslab and writing brushes, together with a roll of paper and a bunch of envelopes. There is usually a drawer or two in the table, called the *yodansu*, in which he may keep certain valuables. In this room also stand bookcases filled with volumes of various kinds and contents. There are also various articles of ornament.

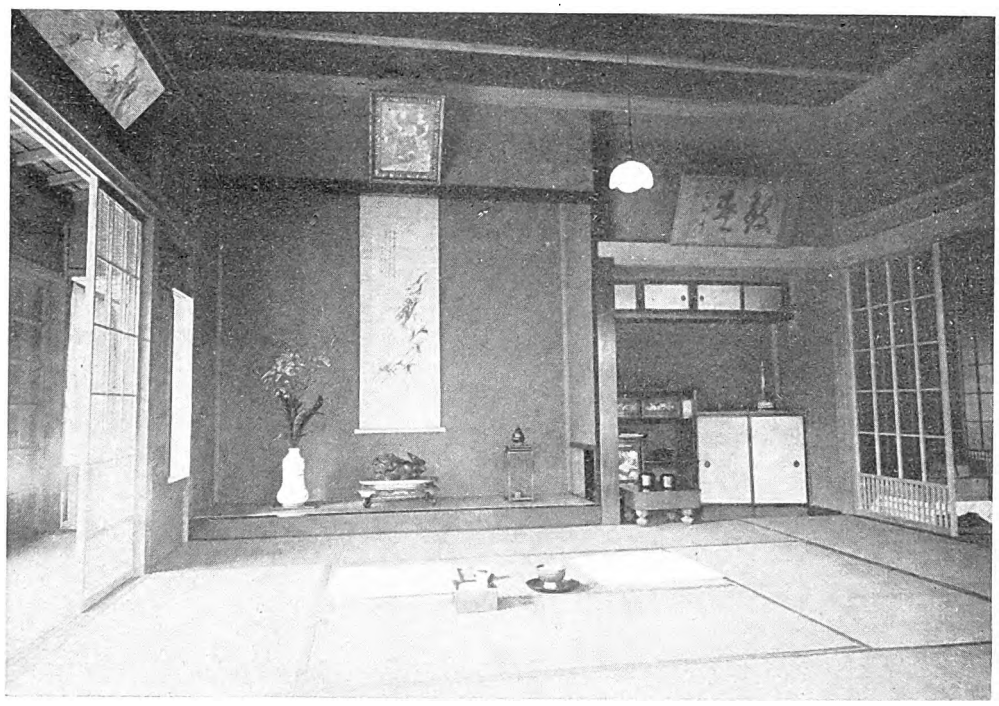
In a Japanese house there are no bedrooms as such. Any room may become a sleeping room for the time being, the beds, which consist of thin mattresses of cotton and comforters of the same material, being easily removed and stowed away for the day in closets, one of which there is in almost every room. There are also small closets for dishes and dining-room utensils, all of which likewise disappear when not in use. Chairs are not used to sit on, as in foreign houses; the floors are covered with *tatami*, mats of straw about four inches thick, covered with fine matting, and on this floor the family sits, each with a *zabuton*, or cushion about 2 feet square under him.

The place of honor in the great-room is the *tokonoma*, a kind of recess in the wall about two feet deep and six long and five or six feet high. It is said by some that in remote times when the original houses had no floors this was a kind of sleeping bunk, and by others that this was formely the family altar-shelf which used to contain an image of Buddha. At any rate it is now regarded as the most sacred spot in the house, apart from the *kamidana* or or god-shelf; and the guest is asked to sit facing it as the highest compliment that can be paid. But no guest must ever be so rude as to take this position without being invited to do so. In the *tokonoma* there usually hangs for ornament a beautiful *kakemono*, by some famous artist, or a beautiful vase with a solitary flower or budding branch or spray of flowers. In some cases the ornaments on the floor of the *tokonoma* are pieces of the fine bronze statuary, porcelain or incense pots. How to arrange the flower in the vase adorning the *tokonoma* is an art that has to be acquired by study of *ikebana*, or the art of flower arrangement.

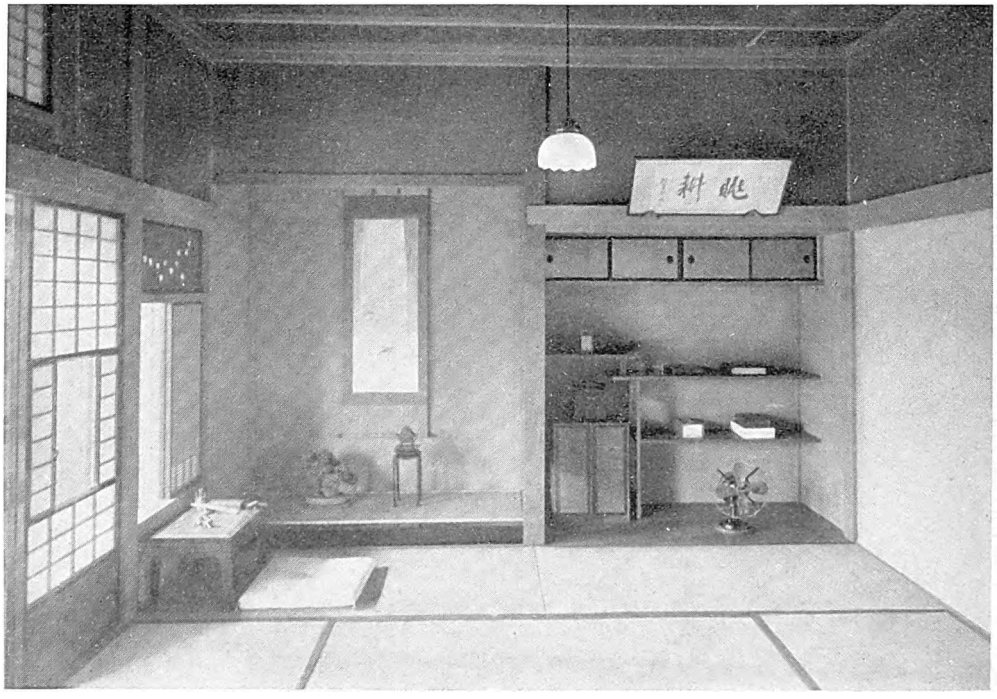
In many cases there is a smaller alcove beside the *tokonoma* containing one or two shelves, the place being known as the *shoin*, and the shelves containing pieces of bronze or other ornaments. There is in the room also a piece of shelf called the *nageshi*, on which is hung a tablet called *gaku*, with an inscription on it, some example of caligraphy or motto. In the room are screens also, the *tsuitate* being a single standing screen of paper highly ornamented, or the *byobu*, a double standing screen, the former being used to keep off the heat of a fire or to break a view, while the latter is used chiefly in bedrooms to keep off wind and so on. The pillars of the alcove, being made of beautiful wood, are an important feature of its composition. If the quality of the wood is inferior a *hashira-kakushi*, or ornamental board, is placed against the pillar. The long pictures on pieces of slender paper, which one sees with the signature of some famous artist of the Tokugawa era, were originally painted for this purpose.

Every Japanese house occupied by middle class people has a more or less ex-

Digitized by Google



GUEST-ROOM WITH TOKONOMA



A SMALL SITTING ROOM

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

tensive garden, either in front of the door to form an artistic approach, or at the back part facing the guest room, or both: usually in both places. The space from the gate to the front door is usually paved with granite, with pine trees, maples or cryptomerias on either side, a stone lantern to one side. The plots with shrubbery are usually railed in with bamboo fencing. In modern times some of these front gardens are made after western style, having floral borders and so on. The inner garden is, however, the most important and is nearly always in Japanese style. As the summer is more severe than the winter in Japan, the houses are more adapted to keep out heat than to keep out cold. Consequently most of the side of a Japanese house can slide out of place and open the whole room to the atmosphere. There is, therefore, always a harmony between the rooms of the house and the surrounding garden; the one is made for the other. It would be too great an undertaking to attempt here any explanation of the principles of Japanese gardens. Let it be sufficient to understand that every pathway, hill, tree, rock and waterfall has its conventional position and task in relation to the house. Along from the end of the veranda is placad the toilet room with the pretty *sode-gaki*, sleeve-fence, to render it inconspicuous. In the garden there is usually a pretty pond with its goldfish, and crossed by a minature stone bridge. If a stream can be had to flow through the garden, all the better. All about the waterways are fern decorations, looking clean and cool. Around all the rooms runs a veranda with smooth board floors, from which the garden is viewed.

As to clothes the middle class people have more trouble than others, seeing that most of them have to dress in foreign as well as native fashion. Consequently they have to have various outfits to serve all seasons and occasions. They have their *harugi*, or spring clothes, which they put on in January, both for house use and outdoor use. Most of their underclothing is of cotton or silk. In April and May clothes become lighter, when they wear the *awase*, or lined garment of silk or cotton with *haori*, or outer garment to match. Recently garments of western material, such as serge, are coming into fashion. In summer they wear the *hitoye*, or unlined thin material. It can be washed often and is very convenient. With autumn and the winter come again the seasons for thicker materials and even wadded garments. The *hakama*, or loose doublet, is always indispensible to the gentleman, of which there are various styles. The female dress is distinguished from the male by the make as well as by the materials used, ladies material usually having flowery figures, while men prefer stripes.

Middle class families usually breakfast on rice; *miso*, a kind of beanpaste soup with fish or vegetables and *kô-no-mono*, pickled radish. For lunch they often indulge in meat, usually boiled with soy and vegetables. Or they may have fish and vegetables. The biggest meal of the day is dinner, which is much like luncheon, only more courses. In recent years foreign food has been coming more and more into vogue, only the Japanese invariably have more vegetables with meat than foreigners do. When a guest is invited to dine, the meal is usually served apart from that of the family. In addition to the regular three meals some families take what is called *oyatsu* at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, consisting of sweet potato in winter and fruit in summer. Tea is consumed at all times and seasons. It must be offered to the guest when a caller is received together with some sort of cake. Whether the visitor smokes or not he will be offered the *tabakobon*.

Digitized by Google

to the garden, either in front of the door, to form an artistic appearance, or at the back part, forming the grand room for the usually in both these cases. The room from the garden to the house is covered with simple evergreen vines, which keep out the heat in summer, and admit the sunshine in winter. In front of the house, the Japanese have a small garden, which they keep in the most perfect order. The trees are trained and trimmed with great care, and the whole garden is laid out in the most beautiful manner. The Japanese are very fond of flowers, and have a great variety of them in their gardens. They are also very fond of birds, and have many kinds of them in their houses and gardens. They are very kind to animals, and treat them with great care. They are also very fond of music, and have many kinds of musical instruments. They are very fond of dancing, and have many kinds of dances. They are very fond of eating, and have many kinds of food. They are very fond of drinking, and have many kinds of drinks. They are very fond of smoking, and have many kinds of tobacco. They are very fond of chewing, and have many kinds of gum. They are very fond of sleeping, and have many kinds of beds. They are very fond of resting, and have many kinds of chairs. They are very fond of working, and have many kinds of tools. They are very fond of playing, and have many kinds of games. They are very fond of singing, and have many kinds of songs. They are very fond of dancing, and have many kinds of dances. They are very fond of eating, and have many kinds of food. They are very fond of drinking, and have many kinds of drinks. They are very fond of smoking, and have many kinds of tobacco. They are very fond of chewing, and have many kinds of gum. They are very fond of sleeping, and have many kinds of beds. They are very fond of resting, and have many kinds of chairs. They are very fond of working, and have many kinds of tools. They are very fond of playing, and have many kinds of games. They are very fond of singing, and have many kinds of songs.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

MIDNIGHT FROST

Kasasagi no

Wataseru hashi ni

Oku shimo no

Shiroki wo mireba

Yo zo fuke ni keru!

If the Magpie Bridge,—

Bridge by flight of magpies spanned,—

White with frost I see:

With a deep-laid frost made white,

Late, I know, has grown the night!

Yakamochi (8th Century)

Tran. by Dr. Clay MacCauley

Note.—The name, "Magpie Bridge," is the popular designation of the Milky Way of the skies, and the bridge leading to the precincts of the Imperial Palace bore the same lofty name. It was an ancient superstition in both China and Japan that the magpies on the seventh day of the seventh month each year bridged the Milky Way of heaven by their interfolding wings that the bride of the celestial herdsman might cross for her annual visit to her spouse. The graceful and delicate weaving of the classic myth into the poem is characteristic of the art of Yakamochi, who is much esteemed for his poetic skill. But not least among the remarkable notes of the poem is its truth to nature. Who of us has not seen the frost accumulate, betokening the lateness of the hour, and felt exactly as Yakamochi did in that far distant moment? Thus Japanese poems are often like threads of gold binding together the human generations and showing the solidarity of humanity. (Ed.)

Digitized by Google

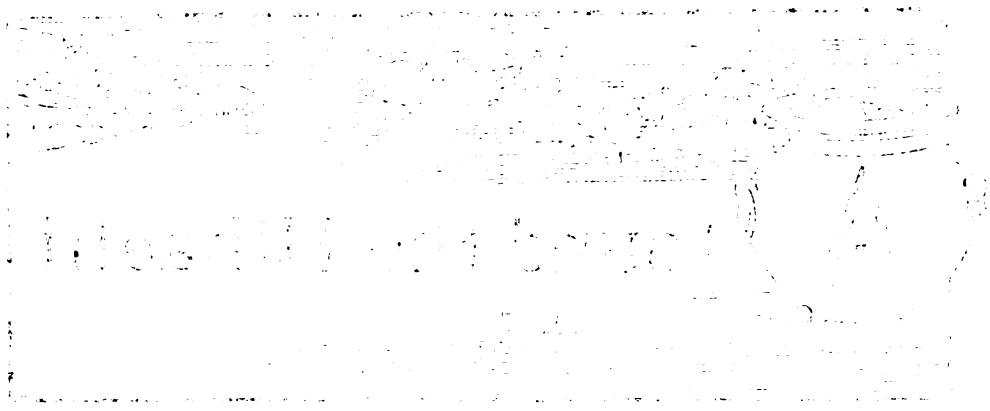
TALES OF THE GREEN ROOM

MANY an interesting tale is told of Iwai Hanshiro, one of the most distinguished *onnagata* actors of old Japan. As women were not permitted to appear on the stage at that time, it was the duty of the *onnagata* actor to impersonate the female character in the drama; and the face of Iwai Hanshiro was of so beautiful a cast that his services were sought by theatrical managers even to the time of his old age. However, as he passed his sixtieth year he decided to retire, much to the regret of the theatre-going public of the capital.

Though he no longer appeared upon the boards Iwai could not easily break himself away from interest in the stage; and one day he was seized with an uncontrolable desire to make one last appearance before the footlights, and then bid farewell to the theatre for ever. The desire was whetted somewhat by the proposed play for the next appearance, the famous old drama called *Yaoya Oshichi*, in which one of the characters was a young lady of sixteen. Nothing would do but that he should be given the part of the maiden of sweet sixteen. When he mentioned his ambition to his wife she but laughed at him, and chided him upon his dotage. To her the idea of an old fellow of more than sixty impersonating a maid of sixteen was too absurd for anything.

Stung by the sneers of his better half the old actor made up his mind to get even with her. He pondered the matter over for a time in silence and then went out. And thus he came and went for a few days without further reference to the matter. One morning there was a knock at the front door, and the aged mistress of the house was summoned to meet a stranger. She duly appeared to receive the visitor, who proved to be a beautiful young lady of delightfully bashful mood; and after the usual etiquette, began to wonder what the demure lady might want. At last she asked after Mr. Iwai, the celebrated actor, saying she much admired him and was most anxious to meet him once again, as it was long since

Digitized by Google



TALES OF THE QUEEN'S ROOM

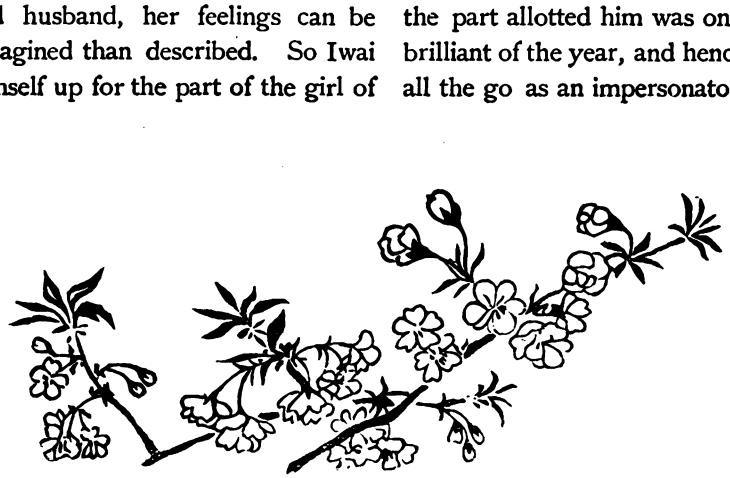
Digitized by Google

she had seen him on the stage. Appearing greatly disappointed at finding him not at home, the young lady gracefully withdrew, excusing herself in the politest terms for the intrusion.

The wife of Iwai now began to feel uncomfortably suspicious, and fancied that perhaps the maid was a secret admirer of her husband's. "The inpertinent huzzy," she said to herself at last, "to follow my poor old man to his residence just to have one more confab with him. Indeed, what shall I say to him when he comes home, to have such women running after him in this way?" So she meditated on a curtain lecture, and was determined to give it to him hot.

Iwai at last arrived home; and with a somewhat jealous air his wife approached him and wanted to know what he meant by having young women running after him in this way. "Who was the upstart, anyway?" Iwai was silent for a moment, and then burst out laughing. "Then I can take the part of Oshichi after all," exclaimed the old man in great glee!" "What do you mean?," she insisted, with a puzzled air. When she found out that the gentle vistor had been no other than her aged husband, her feelings can be better imagined than described. So Iwai made himself up for the part of the girl of sixteen; and when he came before the footlights he was received with rounds of applause. It was indeed but one more illustration of the old Yedo saying that "the actor never grows old."

Another tale of the Japanese 'green room' is associated with the celebrated actor Yamanaka Heikuro, who distinguished himself chiefly as an impersonator of demons. Seated one day before a mirror in the green room he was engaged in making himself up for one of the hideous of demoniacal characaters; but as he put on the finishing touches he still had doubts as to the success of his make-up. As he surveyed himself in the glass from various points of vantage, he pondered over possible improvements, when suddenly his wife appeared behind him, whereupon he turned upon her with a grimace of such develish ire that she fainted upon the spot. Heikuro himself was almost as much surprised, and called for help; and when the other actors came in they found his wife reviving and screaming in his arms. The incident over, Heikuro no longer had any doubts of the horror his make-up was calculated to inspire; and sure enough, his success in the part allotted him was one of the most brilliant of the year, and henceforth he was all the go as an impersonator of demons.

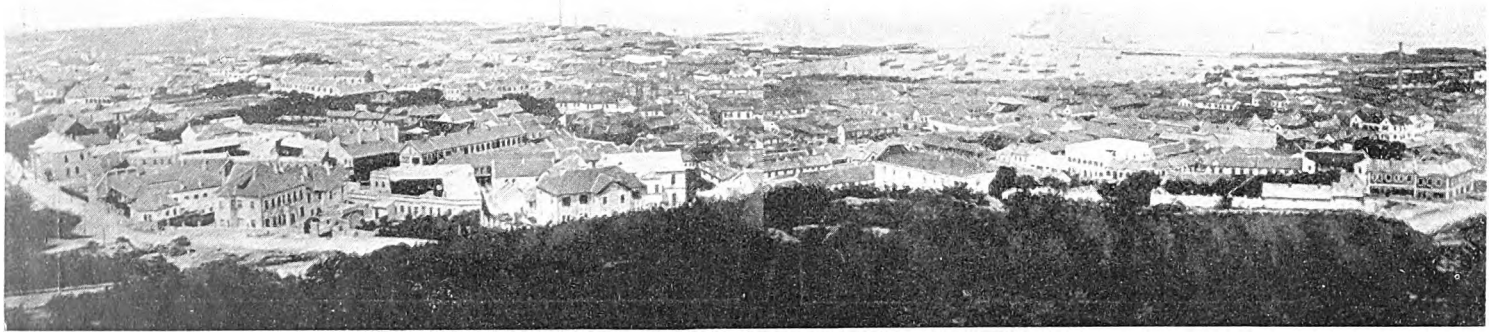


Digitized by Google

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL KAMIO
(Commanding Investing Army at Tsingtau)

VICE-ADMIRAL T. KATO
(Commanding First Squadron at Tsingtau)

VICE-ADMIRAL S. KATO
(Commanding Second Squadron at Tsingtau)



GENERAL VIEW OF TSINGTAU

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

By THE EDITOR

Thanks the United States

There is no doubt that in spite of the mutual enemies of Japan and the United States, the European war has done something to draw the two nations into even closer fellowship than they have enjoyed during the past half a century. In the Imperial Japanese Diet, after Baron Kato, the Foreign Minister, had outlined the causes of the great European war and how Japan had been involved in it notwithstanding her efforts to maintain peace, he concluded with the following words, which no American can read without deep appreciation: "I cannot close my speech without a word on the courtesy which the American Government were good enough to extend to the Imperial Government in connection with the present trouble. When the relations between Japan and Germany reached a point of rupture, the Imperial Government asked the American Government if, in case of need, they would be good enough to undertake the protection of Japanese subjects and interests in Germany. This request the American Government promptly complied with. Subsequently upon the rupture of diplomatic relations between Japan and Austro-Hungary, the Imperial Government again appealed to the American Government for the protection of Japanese subjects and interests in Austro-Hungary, and were given the same willing consent as before. I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to give expression to the sincere appreciation on the part of the Imperial Government of the courtesy so kindly extended by the American Government."

American Neutrality

There is profound satisfaction in Japan over the attitude of uncompromising neutrality taken by the American government in regard to the nations now at war. The *Jiji Shimpo* takes special occasion to emphasize the justice of America's policy, more particularly in reference to Japan, and the journal deeply appreciates President Wilson's warning to the American press, reminding all editors of their obligations in respect to neutrality. Such a frank expression of opinion and advice from the head of the great Republic, the *Jiji* is convinced, cannot but have a beneficial effect on the yellow journals that are likely to take advantage of the critical period through which we are now passing. It cannot too often be repeated, says the *Jiji*, that Japan has no intention of retaining Kiaochou but simply occupying it for eventual restitution to China. To maintain the territorial integrity of China is vitally essential to the peace of the Far East. Next to China herself, there is no country more anxious than Japan to preserve that country inviolate.

Should Japan insist on the cession of Kiaochu to her jurisdiction she would be only tempting other powers to similar action. Japan is neither seeking compensation nor hunting for favors in China.

Digitized by Google

CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

By THE EDITOR

There is no doubt but in spite of the [illegible] has done secretly to show the two nations in every close fellowship that they have enjoyed during [illegible] century. In the Imperial Japanese [illegible] Baron Hatoda, the Foreign Minister, [illegible] the cause of the great European war and how Japan had been involved in it peculiarly for reasons to mutual benefit with the following words which no statesman can read without deep appreciation: "I cannot close my speech without a word on the courtesy of the American Government now so cordial to the Imperial Government in connection with the present trouble. When the relations between Japan and Germany reached a point of rupture, the Imperial Government tendered the American Government, in case of need, they would be good enough to undertake the protection of Japanese subjects and interests in Germany. This request the American Government promptly accepted with subsequently upon the rupture of diplomatic relations between Japan and Germany, the Imperial Government applied to the American Government for the protection of Japanese subjects and interests in Austro-Hungary and were given the same willing response before. I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to give expression to the sincere appreciation on the part of the Imperial Government of the courtesy so lovingly extended by the American Government."

Thanks to personal solicitation [illegible] Japan over the attitude of [illegible] recent months, especially [illegible] by the American government in regard to the ordinance now at war. The Jiji Shimpo takes occasion to emphasize the friendship of America today more particularly in reference to Japan, as the Journal says in an article entitled *Friendly Words*. We may to the American press, namely by all editors of their editorial position in respect to neutrality. Such a frank expression of opinion and advice from the lips of the great statesman, the Jiji is convinced, cannot but have a very deep effect on the whole Japanese people in addition to their present or future relations with the United States. Japan is now passing through a critical period through which no nation can pass lightly, and it is upon her international position during this period that depends her future existence. Hence the importance of holding friendship for America as for eventual realization to China. To maintain the national integrity of China is vitally essential to the peace of the Far East. Next to China herself there is no country more anxious than Japan to see that integrity maintained.

United States held to the account of [illegible] to her jurisdiction the world be [illegible] Japan is neither seeking conquest nor hunting for favors in China.

Digitized by Google

...the has no ambition either to manufac-
...ing plans in these directions, upholding the
...principle of the open door and equal
...opportunity in China. Such a policy is
...in the long run to the best interests of
...Japan.

The Tokyo Municipal Assembly

The Tokyo Municipal Assembly has finally ...
...struggle, ... days and two
...longest in many ... will not
...be the last ... While the conflict of
...strife will come ... battle of debaters
...and the ... for ultimate victo-
...ment of ... and issues. This will be
...the meaning of supreme importance, as
...Japan herself has clearly learnt. In
...those ... gradation. If study the records,
...the form of violence ... often used
...and ... sometimes ... the ...
...Japan herself, even the Assembly ...
...had some bitter experience ... this
...respect. There are ... cases where
...by sheer diplomacy have ... their
...way have done by ... So the
...Japan ... had often more in a terrible
...way, full of real responsibility, ... the
...ill-... by ... Japan has ... Those
...feeling ... in ... for
...ality. ... was ... have ... and
...course; but ... ...
...what ... do? ... ...
...that ... Tokyo ... ...
...idea ... ...
...Tokyo ... ...
...now.

...Having ... the first ... of the
...Imperial ... ...
...trade ... ...
... ...
...making ... of ... ...
...to ... foreign ... ...
...exercised ... ...
...75 ... ...
...increase of ... ...

...

She has no ambition ulterior to maintaining peace in these regions, up-holding the principle of the open door and equal opportunity in China. Such a policy is in the long run to the best interests of Japan.

The Final Issue

The Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* thinks that the present deadly struggle, bloody and prolonged as it may be, will not be the final issue. With the cessation of strife will come the battle of diplomats and the negotiations for ultimate adjustment of gains and losses. This will be the moment of supreme importance, as Japan herself has dearly learned. In these negotiations, if skillfully managed, the fruits of victorious war are determined and reverses may sometimes be retrieved. Japan herself, says the *Nichi-Nichi*, has had some bitter experiences in this respect. There are cases where nations by astute diplomacy have won more than they have done by arms. To the Japanese mind diplomacy is a terrible word, full of endless possibilities, good or ill, as may be. Japan finds herself now facing Germany in conjunction with her ally. The war can have but one outcome; but the negotiations at the end, what of them? The *Nichi-Nichi* hopes that the Tokyo Foreign Office will know what it has to do after the war, as perfectly as it knows how and when to fight now.

Foreign Trade

During the first half of the present year Japanese exports amounted to ¥311,631,000 and imports to ¥382,385,000 making a total of ¥694,016,000 for the term's foreign trade, and showing an excess of imports to the value of ¥70,754,000. But the figures represent an increase of ¥27,156,000 in exports and a decrease of ¥21,776,000 in imports compared with the same period of the preceding year, or 9% and 5% respectively. Further comparison with the figures of the previous year is interesting, and on the whole favorable to a coming balance of trade. For example, the increase of imports over exports shows a decline of some 40%, owing largely to the influence on enterprise by the negative policy of the government. There is also a clear increase of 9% in foreign trade, compared with last year. Moreover, with the exception of Europe, Japanese exports to all countries of the world have greatly increased during the present year. The countries evidencing greatest enlargement of demand are the United States, China, Australia and Russia. A special feature of the term under review is the encouraging increase of exports, which has shown a decidedly higher ratio than imports. Owing to silver quotations in China there was a considerable reduction in exports of sugar to that country, and on account of excessive exports in waste silk during the previous term and large exports from Italy there was also a heavy decrease in that article from Japan. The war Mexico much reduced the silk handkerchief export to that region and central America. Most of the increase in exports was seen in such articles as cotton, cotton yarns, copper lumber, coal, tea, knitted goods, rice and fish oil. Cotton exports enhanced by ¥9,770,000 in yarns and ¥3,000,000 in fabrics, and lumber to the extent of ¥1,260,000, due largely to increased demand in China, and this in spite of very distrubed monetary and social conditions in that country. There was a marked increase in China for copper for coining purposes. The new tariff in the United States had a favorable

Digitized by Google

effect on *habutae* exports to that country. Hong Kong and Singapore showed an increased demand for Japanese coal, owing to strikes in Australia. Low freights and bad wheat harvest in Japan caused a great increase of wheat from America, where the harvest was good. The fall in rice at home naturally decreased imports in that commodity, and the big sugar crop in Formosa had a similar effect in that article. Owing to official readjustments of finance there was a check in enterprise which led to a decrease in imports of iron and machinery. Kerosene imports naturally delined with the immense increase in domestic production.

Effects of The War on Japanese Trade

With the outbreak of a great international war in Europe the financial and commercial circles of Japan almost came to a stand-still for a while, until the public mind could get its breath, so to speak; and though there has been considerable recovery of confidence since then, there is yet a good deal of uncertainty and caution. Since the close of the war with Russia Japan has been a country for European investments, which tendency has close relations with the state of the money market in this country. Consequently the money market in Europe has always a marked effect on that in Japan. Not, only so but the war will have a detrimental effect on Japanese trade with Europe. Over 90% of Japan's exports in waste silk and fish oil go to Europe. In five articles alone Japan sends exports to Europe valued at 32,000,000, *yen* annually. More than ¥124,000,000 of her chief exports find their way to the European market, Central Europe, where the war is now waging, taking as much as 100,000,000 *yen* worth. And more than 76% of Japan's imports, representing an annual value of 177,000,000, come from Europe. The fact that most of Japan's exports to Europe are luxuries makes it certain that the present conflict will cause a notable decrease in her trade with that part of the world. Unfavorable rates of exchange and marine insurance will also affect trade with Europe. Already the price of Japanese exports to Europe has fallen at home, while the price of imports from Europe has abnormally risen. The nation's chief hope lies in being able to open up markets in regions not affected by the war and where European imports have witnessed a falling off on account of the producing countries being engaged in strife.

The European Horror

The European war now blotting out western civilization with human blood is doubtless the greatest calamity that has befallen the world since man arose above the beast, if he really has done so. It will take at least fifty years to recover from the moral and material decimation wrought by the blundering and hate of man; and it is a question whether complete recovery is possible then. It will depend on whether the future mothers of Europe will be able to produce wiser children than are now being killed. If the war but strikes a fatal blow at despotism and militarism it will, perhaps, not have been wholly in vain: for we have to face the fact that a few individuls have been able to lay the whole of Europe in moral and material ruin. It shows us the immense responsibility of the educator, especially those entrusted with the education of the representatives of the people. The rulers

Digitized by Google

effect on Japan's exports to that country. Hong Kong and Singapore showed an increased demand for Japanese goods owing to stocks in Australia. Iron freights and load when harvest in Japan caused a great increase of wheat from America, owing the latter was good. The fall in rice is being naturally caused imports in that commodity and the big super crop in Formosa had a similar effect in that article. Owing to official readjustments of finance there was a check to enterprise which led to a decrease in imports of iron and machinery. Nevertheless imports markedly declined with the increase of exports of domestic production.

Effects of the War on Japanese Trade

With the cessation of war in Europe the financial and commercial circles of Japan did not come to a stand still for a while until the public mind could get its breath, so to speak: and though there has been considerable recovery of confidence there is yet a good deal of uncertainty and confusion. Since the close of the war with Russia Japan has been a country for European investments, which found many lucrative openings with the close of the money market in this country. Consequently the money market in Europe has always a marked effect on that in Japan. Not only so but the war will have a detrimental effect on Japanese trade with Europe. Cessation of Europe's exports in trade will and fish oil go to Europe. In five articles alone Japan sends exports to Europe valued at 30,000,000 yen annually. Since that 3,000,000,000 of her chief exports find their way to the European markets, Central Europe, where the war is now

waging, taking as much as 150,000,000 yen's worth. And more than 50% of Japan's exports necessarily an annual value of 100,000,000 come from Europe. The fact that most of Japan's exports to Europe are luxuries makes it certain that the present conflict will cause a notable decrease in her trade with that part of the world. Unfavorable rates of exchange and soaring insurance will also affect trade with Europe. Already the price of Japanese exports to Europe has fallen at home, while the price of imports from Europe has abnormally risen. The situation is also such as is being able to open up markets in regions not affected by the war and where Europe an imports have withdrawn a falling off on account of the producing countries being engaged in strife.

The European war now deluging over western civilization with human blood is destructive the greatest calamity that has befallen the world since man arose above the beasts, if he really has done so. It will take at least fifty years to recover from the moral and material destruction wrought by the living and dead of many; and it is a question whether complete recovery is possible then. It will depend on whether the future mothers of Europe will be able to produce wiser children than are now living but if the war but strikes a fatal blow at despotism and militarism it will perhaps not have been wholly in vain: for we have to face the fact that a multitudes have been sent to lay the wealth of Europe in moral and material ruin. It shows us the hopeless responsibility of the emperor, especially those [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] presentatives of the people. The rulers

Digitized by Google

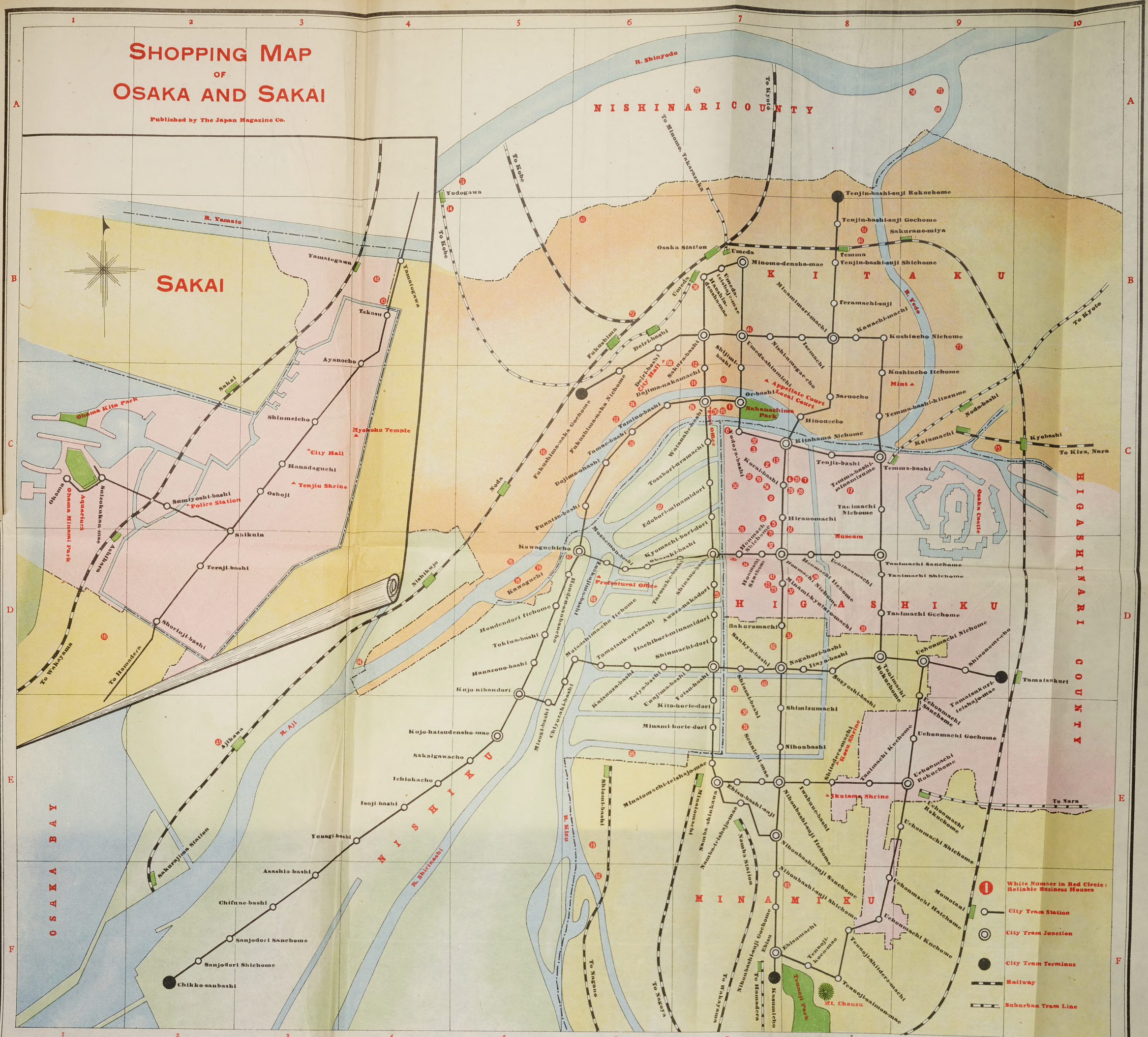
and representatives of the people of Europe have plunged them into this holocaust of blood without their will or consent. The Emperor of Austria sat the blaze, the Tsar fanned the flame, and no efforts of other powers could stay the conflagration. On a few individuals lies the burden of the greatest crime ever committed against man. Yet the people cannot rid themselves of the responsibility of having permitted a system of education calculated to inspire obedience with a total ideal of nation and progress. Education must realize possible the ordinary's and reign of brute force and savagery over a whole continent is hopelessly retrograde. A nation that can produce nothing more powerful than war lords is a doomed nation. The way of progress can never be through the valley of blood. Perhaps this war will see an end of the war lords. It will prove beyond all doubt to mankind that millions of human lives cannot be safely entrusted to a few men. One fatal can destroy in a brief space the good that it has taken millions of honest men centuries to complete. It is only common sense that the few should not be given the opportunity thus to endanger the many. The law of life is that the few should sacrifice themselves for the sake of the many. Europe has reversed the law of life. In trying thus to save her soul she will lose it. A few individuals in Europe have deliberately demolished a thousand years of civilization and sent commanded thousands of their fellows to agonizing death. What a fearful price to pay for a few years of gay and devil-may-care materialism! Drive the Divine out of life and it must die or stay. Nietzsche, an evil at the close nineteenth into which Germany had turned Christianity. There is a worse slavery than service of God. It is the bondage of free men to the yoke of masters whose only ideal is material conquest. It is good for no man to be lord of himself: for the lord of himself will have a heritage of woe, as Byron wrote long ago. And his heritage he cannot keep to himself. The evil he brings falls upon us all. Until civilization gives the pursuance of spiritual personality the right to rule and guide, the future of mankind will be dark and uncertain. The pity of it is that so few persons in all lands see the importance of this side of education. They are too busy with material concerns to bother about it. But see what they have brought upon the world by their neglect! A man cannot permit his neighbor to go wrong without suffering himself. We are all individuals and nations, brothers one of another; and no nation can allow another to perish and instil principles dangerous to mankind. If this fearful war is to teach us anything, it is that in the past our ideals, and therefore our education, have been wrong. We have been to bring a system that does not reduce the best that is in man. We are making it easier for youth to go wrong than to go right. His educational environment drives out, not his best, but his worst: his outward side. This is clearly seen in the fact that the entire world is to the outbreak of blood and murder was engaged in discussion of trifles, all unconscious of the volcano on which it was sitting. Even our peace movement, to which had been specially committed in- vestigation in the direction of causes of war, was largely given up to superficialities, while the real success of a peace movement depends on education. Until the schools and churches of the nations can be changed, peace cannot be assured. Before the peace bore and teachers of the world and the times will not be far distant when war shall be no more! This may mean giving women a larger share in the management of mankind; but it must come!

and representatives of the people of Europe have plunged them into this holocaust of blood without their will or consent. The Emperor of Austria set the blaze, the Kaiser fanned the flame, and no efforts of other powers could stay the conflagration. On a few individuals lies the burden of the greatest crime ever committed against man. Yet the people cannot rid themselves of the responsibility of having permitted a system of education calculated to inspire officialdom with a false ideal of national progress. Education that makes possible the outbreak and reign of brute force and savagery over a whole continent is hopelessly retrograde. A nation that can produce nothing more powerful than war lords is a doomed nation. The way of progress can never lie through the valley of blood. Perhaps this war will see an end of the war lords. It will prove beyond all doubt to mankind that millions of human lives cannot be safely entrusted to a few men. One fool can destroy in a brief space the good that it has taken millions of honest men centuries to complete. It is only common sense that the few should not be given the opportunity thus to endanger the many. The law of life is that the few should sacrifice themselves for the sake of the many. Europe has reversed the law of life. In trying thus to save her soul she will lose it. A few individuals in Europe have deliberately demolished a thousand years of civilization and sent unnumbered thousands of their fellows to agonising death. What a fearful price to pay for a few years of gay and devil-may-care materialism! Drive the Divine out of life and it must fester and decay. Nietzsche sneered at the slave morality into which Germany had turned Christianity. There is a worse slavery than service of God. It is the bondage of free men to the yoke of masters whose only ideal is material conquest. It is good for no man to be lord of himself: for the lord of himself will have a heritage of woe, as Byron wrote long ago. And his heritage he cannot keep to himself. The evil he brings falls upon us all. Until civilization gives the puissance of spiritual personality the right to rule and guide, the future of mankind will be dark and uncertain. The pity of it is that so few persons in all lands see the importance of this side of education. They are too busy with material concerns to bother about it. But see what they have brought upon the world by their neglect! A man cannot permit his neighbor to go wrong without suffering himself. We are all, individuals and nations, brothers one of another; and no nation can allow another to cherish and instill principles dangerous to mankind. If this fearful war is to teach us anything, it is that in the past our ideals, and therefore our education, have been wrong. We have been fostering a system that does not educe the best that is in man. We are making it easier for youth to go wrong than to go right. His educational environment draws out, not his best, but his worst: his *animal* side. This is clearly seen in the fact that the entire world up to the outbreak of blood and murder was engaged in discussion of trifles, all unconscious of the volcano on which it was sitting. Even our peace movement, to which had been specially committed investigation in the direction of causes of war, was largely given up to superficialities, while the real success of a peace movement depends on education. Until the schools and churches of the nations can be changed, peace cannot be assured. Reform the preachers and teachers of the world and the time will not be far distant when war shall be no more! This may mean giving woman a larger share in the management of mankind; but it must come!

Digitized by Google

SHOPPING MAP OF OSAKA AND SAKAI

Published by The Japan Magazine Co.


SAKAI
NISHINARI COUNTY
HIGASHINARI COUNTY
KITAKU
HIGASHIKU
NISHIKU
MINAMIKU
OSAKA BAY
R. Shinyodo
R. Yamato
R. Aji
R. Kizu
R. Shirinashi
R. Yodo
To Kyoto
To Kobe
To Minomo, Takarazuka
To Wakayama
To Hannadera
To Nagano
To Nagoya
To Kizu, Nara
To Nara
Osaka Station
Umeda
Nakanoshima Park
Osaka Castle
Mint
Appellate Court
Local Court
City Hall
Police Station
Prefectural Office
Museum
Tenji Shrine
Ikutama Shrine
Myokoku Temple
Ohama Kita Park
Ohama Minami Park
Aquarium
Sakurajima Station
Namba Station
Tennoji Park
Mt. Chausu
Yodogawa
Tenjin-bashi-suji Rokuchome
Tenjin-bashi-suji Gochome
Sakurano-miya
Tenma
Tenjin-bashi-suji Shichome
Minomo-densha-mae
Minamimorimachi
Temmabashi-kitazume
Kushincho Nichome
Kushincho Itchome
Naruocho
Hinoucho
Kitahama Nichome
Tenjin-bashi
Temma-bashi
Temma-bashi-minamizume
Kyobashi
Katamachi
Noda-bashi
Tanimachi Nichome
Hiranomachi
Tanimachi Sanchome
Tanimachi Shichome
Tanimachi Gochome
Tanimachi Rokuchome
Uchonmachi Nichome
Uchonmachi Sanchome
Uchonmachi Rokuchome
Uchonmachi Shichome
Uchonmachi Hachome
Uchonmachi Kuchome
Shinonome-cho
Tamatsukuri
Tamatsukuri-teishajo-mae
Momotani
Bakuromachi
Sankyu-bashi
Nagahori-bashi
Itaya-bashi
Sueyoshi-bashi
Shimizumachi
Nihonbashi
Nihonbashi-suji Itchome
Nihonbashi-suji Nichome
Nihonbashi-suji Sanchome
Nihonbashi-suji Shichome
Nihonbashi-suji Gochome
Ebisumachi
Ebisu
Kuromichocho
Shitaderamachi Koen-mae
Tennoji-Shitaderamachi
Tennoji-Saimon-mae
Tennoji-Koen-mae
Ebisu-bashi-suji
Iwabune-bashi
Namba-shinkawa
Namba-teishajo-mae
Minatomachi-teishajo-mae
Shiomi-bashi
Dejima-bashi
Dejima-nakamachi
Fukushima-naka Nichome
Fukushima-naka Gochome
Tamae-bashi
Watanabe-bashi
Tosabori-uramachi
Edobori-minamidori
Kyomachi-bori-dori
Okazaki-bashi
Funatsu-bashi
Mozuhon-bashi
Kawaguchicho
Kawaguchi
Honmachi Shichome
Honmachi Sanchome
Honmachi Nichome
Honmachi Itchome
Uchihonmachi
Minami-kyutaro-machi
Shitanuno-bashi
Tarosuke-bashi
Awaza-nakadori
Tamatsukuri-bashi
Itachibori-minamidori
Shinmachi-dori
Matsushima-cho Itchome
Hondendori Itchome
Tokiwa-bashi
Hanazono-bashi
Kujo nibandori
Kujo-hatsudensho-mae
Sakaigawacho
Ichiokacho
Isoji-bashi
Yunagi-bashi
Asashio-bashi
Chifune-bashi
Sanjodori Sanchome
Sanjodori Shichome
Chikko-sanbashi
Shorinji-bashi
Terajii-bashi
Shikuta
Oshoji
Hanadaguchi
Shinmeicho
Sumiyoshi-bashi
Suizokukan-mae
Ashihara
Ohama
Sakai
Nishikujo
Yamatogawa
Takasu
Ayanocho
Deibashi
Fukushima
Umeda-shinmichi
Nishiumegae-cho
Isemachi
Kawachi-machi
Teramachi-suji
Minamimorimachi
Deibashi City Hall
Sakuranebashi
Shijimi-bashi
Oe-bashi
Ajikawa
Shiomi-bashi
Shiomi-nakamachi
Shiomi-kitamachi
Kita-horie-dori
Minami-horie-dori
Shinsai-bashi
Sennichi-mae
Shitaderamachi Koen Shrine
Tamatsukuri-teishajo-mae
Tsuyu-bashi
Yotsu-bashi
Uwajima-bashi
Kotsuozaki-bashi
Mizuki-bashi
Chiyozaki-bashi
Fukushima-bashi
Prefectural Fisheries Office
Shitaderamachi
Shinsaibashi-suji Nichome
Shinsaibashi-suji Itchome
Minamikyutaro-machi Nichome
Minamikyutaro-machi Itchome
Hanshin Railway Station
Hanshin Railway Office
Deibashi Police Station
Kawaguchicho Police Station
Nishikujo Police Station
Shinmeicho Police Station
Ohama Police Station
Sakurajima Police Station
Namba-teishajo-mae Police Station
Nihonbashi-suji Itchome Police Station
Nihonbashi-suji Nichome Police Station
Nihonbashi-suji Sanchome Police Station
Nihonbashi-suji Shichome Police Station
Nihonbashi-suji Gochome Police Station
Ebisumachi Police Station
Tennoji Police Station
Tamatsukuri Police Station
Uchonmachi Nichome Police Station
Uchonmachi Sanchome Police Station
Uchonmachi Rokuchome Police Station
Uchonmachi Shichome Police Station
Uchonmachi Hachome Police Station
Uchonmachi Kuchome Police Station
Tanimachi Rokuchome Police Station
Tanimachi Gochome Police Station
Tanimachi Shichome Police Station
Tanimachi Sanchome Police Station
Tanimachi Nichome Police Station
Hiranomachi Police Station
Kushincho Nichome Police Station
Kushincho Itchome Police Station
Temma-bashi Police Station
Kitahama Nichome Police Station
Kyobashi Police Station
Kawaguchicho Post Office
Shinsaibashi-suji Nichome Post Office
Nihonbashi-suji Itchome Post Office
Nihonbashi-suji Nichome Post Office
Nihonbashi-suji Sanchome Post Office
Nihonbashi-suji Shichome Post Office
Nihonbashi-suji Gochome Post Office
Ebisumachi Post Office
Tennoji Post Office
Tamatsukuri Post Office
Uchonmachi Nichome Post Office
Uchonmachi Sanchome Post Office
Uchonmachi Rokuchome Post Office
Uchonmachi Shichome Post Office
Uchonmachi Hachome Post Office
Uchonmachi Kuchome Post Office
Tanimachi Rokuchome Post Office
Tanimachi Gochome Post Office
Tanimachi Shichome Post Office
Tanimachi Sanchome Post Office
Tanimachi Nichome Post Office
Hiranomachi Post Office
Kushincho Nichome Post Office
Kushincho Itchome Post Office
Temma-bashi Post Office
Kitahama Nichome Post Office
Kyobashi Post Office
Osaka Station Post Office
Osaka Station
Osaka Station Police Station
Osaka Station Post Office
Osaka Station Telegraph Office
Osaka Station Telephone Office
Osaka Station Telegraph & Telephone Office
Osaka Station Telegraph & Telephone Office
Osaka Station Telegraph &

Digitized by Google